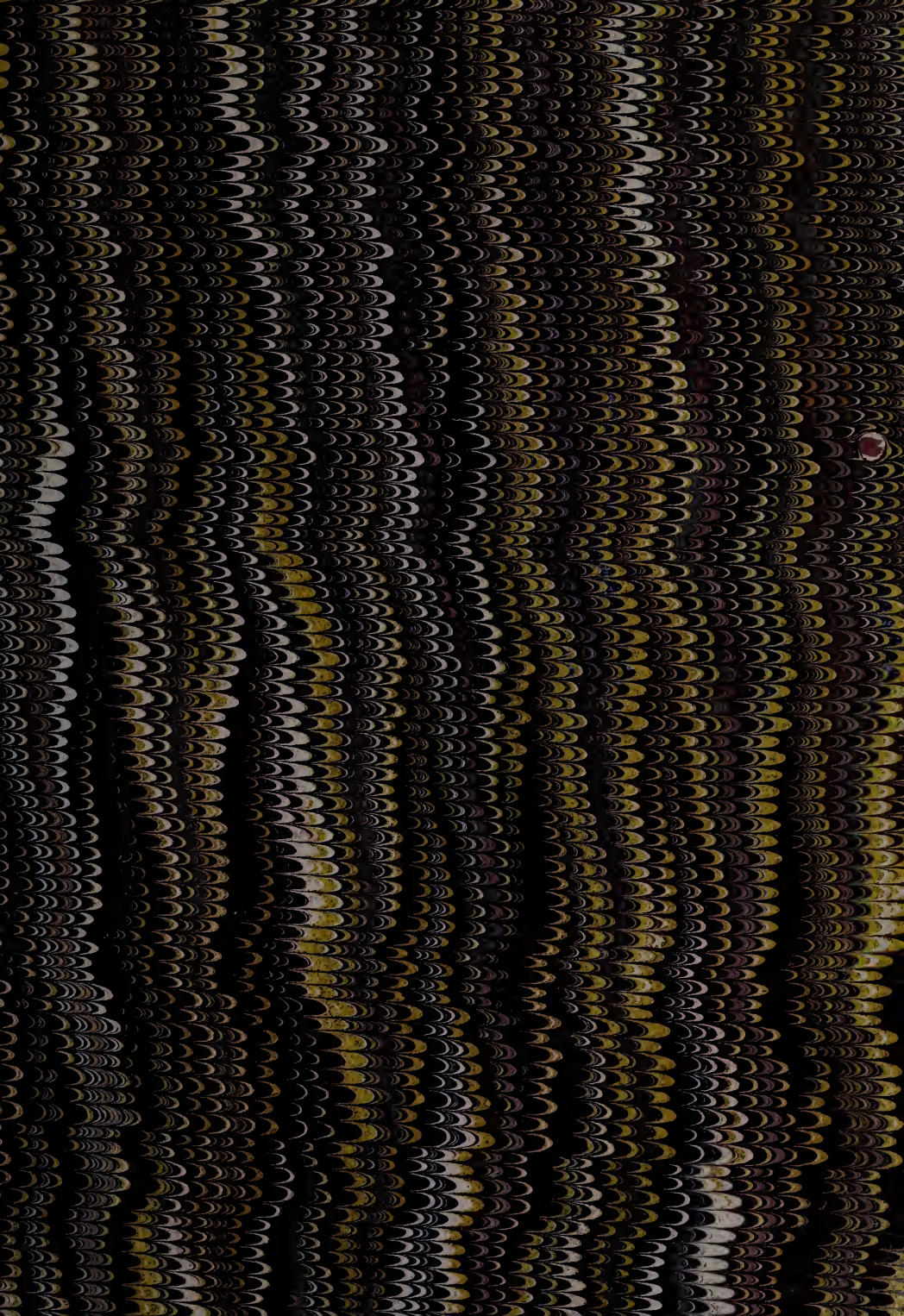






x P/-

25 photographs

Sgt. Ernest Edwards

(including

Admiral Hill - John (uncle)

\$40.00

PORTRAITS
OF
MEN OF EMINENCE

IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART,

WITH

Biographical Memoirs.

EDITED BY EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE, BY ERNEST EDWARDS, B.A.

"The glorious sun
Stays in his course and plays the alchymist."—*Shakespeare.*

LONDON:
ALFRED WILLIAM BENNETT,
5, BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT, E.C.

1866.

PRINTED BY J. E. TAYLOR AND CO.,
LITTLE QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.



Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20 Baker Street W





WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE.

MR. WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE is the second son of the late eminent scholar and antiquary, Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. (who died in 1861). His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, F.S.A., of Great Yarmouth.

He was born in Parliament Street, Westminster, on the 24th of January, 1826, and having received his early education at home, under the superintendence of his mother, a lady of very high acquirements, he was entered as a day boy at the Charterhouse, then under Dr. Saunders, now Dean of Peterborough. He rose gradually to the top of the school, and obtained the gold medal for Latin verse. While captain, he was elected thence to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, by public competition, in June, 1843. Leaving the Charterhouse at Easter, 1844, he went into residence at Oxford. He completed a more than ordinarily brilliant undergraduate career, passing in Michaelmas Term, 1846, as a first classman in the classical school, and obtaining also a second class in mathematical honours.

After leaving Oxford, he entered the Indian army, obtaining a commission in the Eighth Regiment of Bombay Infantry. He did not, however, remain in the army long enough for promotion even to the rank of lieutenant, for in 1849 he resigned his commission, on professing the Roman Catholic religion, and was admitted as a probationer at one of the houses belonging to the Order of Jesus, in the Madras Presidency. In 1853-54, Mr. Palgrave proceeded thence to Rome to complete his studies at the Collegio Romano, the central college of the order. Having, at the end of 1855, left Rome for the Syrian mission, under the

direction of the Province of Lyons, he worked at and near the Jesuit station of Zahleh, near Beyrout : the district of the Hauran, east of the Dead Sea, being the special scene of his labours.

Having barely escaped with his life from the Turkish massacre at the close of 1860, he went to Paris, and arranged for his journey to Arabia, a country which from youth he had wished to visit.

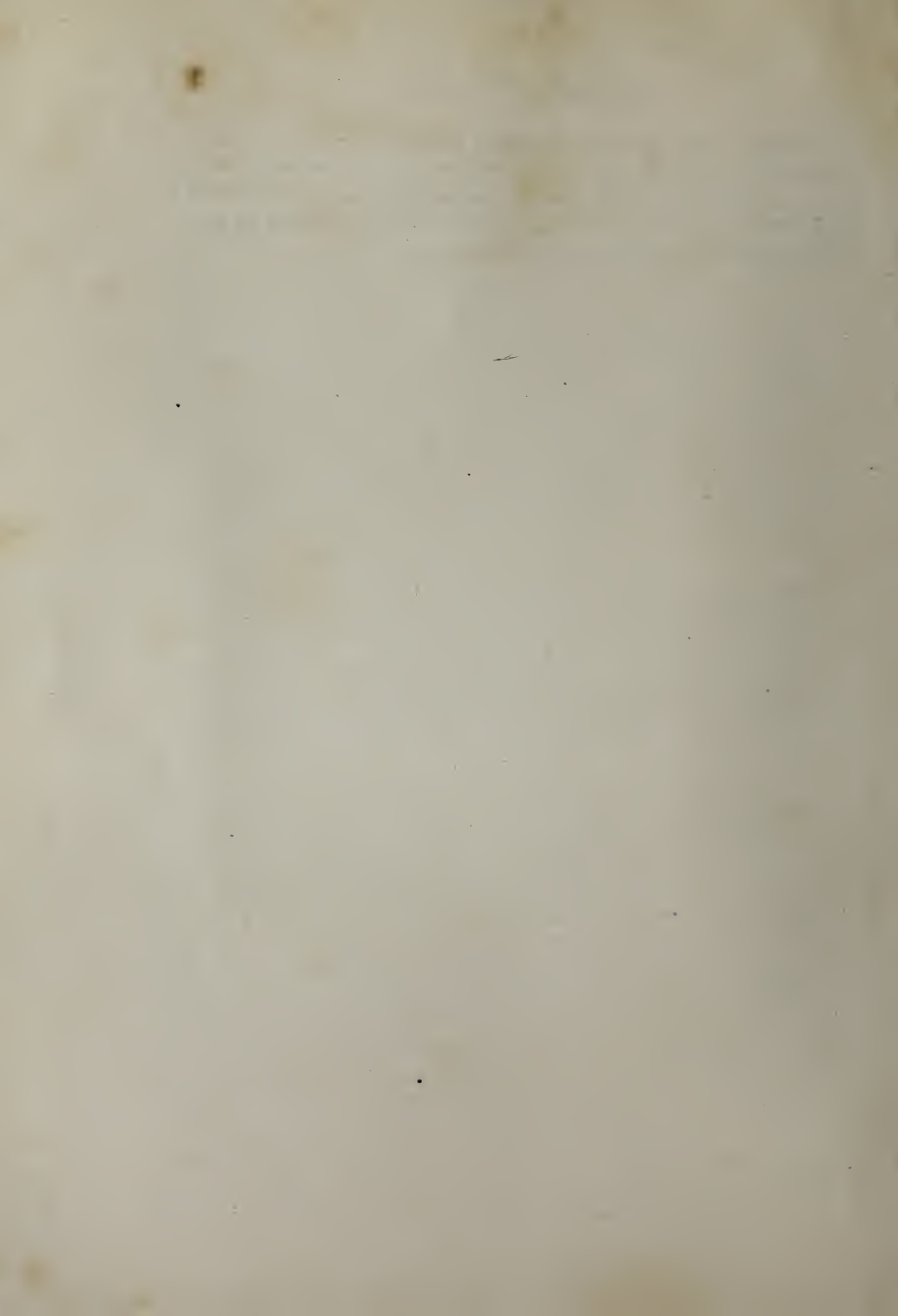
The special objects of Mr. Palgrave's expedition to Arabia were, as he himself tells us, "the hope of doing something towards the permanent social good of these wide regions ; the desire of bringing the stagnant waters of Eastern life into contact with the quickening stream of European progress ; perhaps a natural curiosity to know the yet unknown, and the restlessness of enterprise not rare to Englishmen." The necessary funds for the accomplishment of the journey were furnished by the liberality of the present Emperor of the French, and the expedition was accomplished in the years 1862-63.

The result of his visit Mr. Palgrave has set forth in two octavo volumes, published by Messrs. Macmillan in 1865, entitled 'Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia,' a work which is remarkable for its graphic and truthful descriptions, and which, having speedily passed through several editions, has established the title of its writer to a high place among the most celebrated travellers and geographers of the present century.

Mr. Palgrave has gained a knowledge of Oriental languages to which few modern scholars have attained. He himself remarks in his Preface, "Long years, the best part of my life, indeed, passed in the East, familiarity with the Arabic language till it became to me almost a mother-tongue, and experience in the ways and manners of 'Semitic' nations, to give them their general or symbolic name, supplied me with advantages counterbalancing in some degree the drawbacks I experienced. Besides, the men of the land, rather than the land of the men, were my main object of research and principal study. My attention was directed to the moral, intellectual, and political conditions of living Arabia, rather than to the physical phenomena of the country,—of great, indeed, but to me of inferior interest."

In the beginning of the year 1865 Mr. Palgrave quitted the Roman Catholic Church, and was received into the communion of the Church of England by the English chaplain at Berlin.

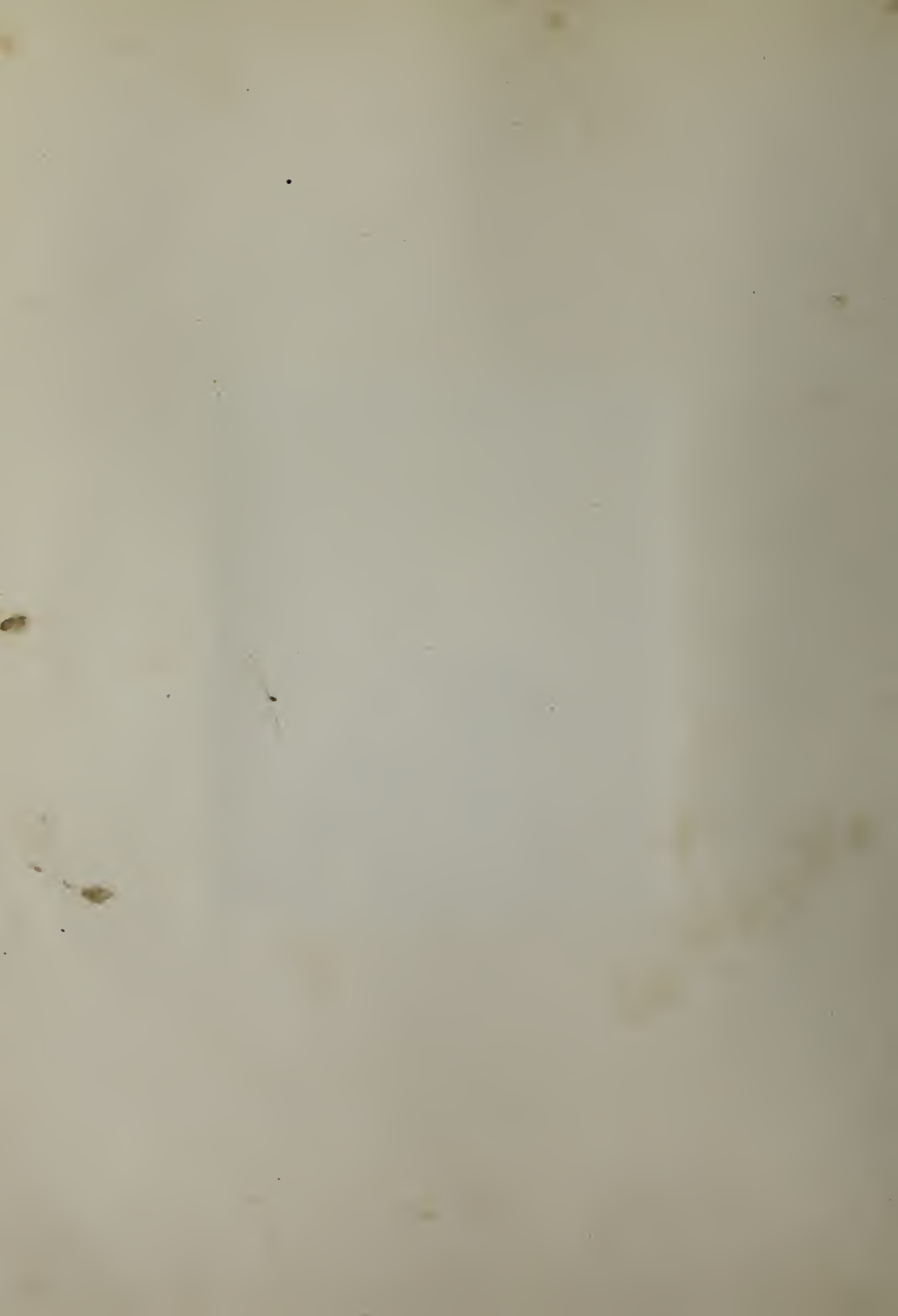
In July, 1866, he was appointed by Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the position which he now holds as her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Soukhoum Kalé and Redout Kalé, at the eastern end of the Black Sea, whither he proceeded in the following month of September.







Photographed by Ernest Edwards 70 Baker Street W



SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L.

THE author of the penny postal system is the third son of the late Mr. Thomas Wright Hill, a schoolmaster at Hazelwood, near Birmingham, and was born at Kidderminster in the year 1795. His mother was Miss Sarah Lea, daughter of the late Mr. William Lea, of Birmingham.

He received his education at the school of his paternal parent, at Birmingham, and inherited a considerable amount of practical talent from his father, whose name will long be remembered for the original views on education which he carried out into practice with remarkable success, under the name of the "Hazelwood System," originally at Birmingham, and afterwards at Hazelwood, whence the school was subsequently transferred to Bruce Castle, Tottenham, where it still flourishes under the supervision of Mr. Arthur Hill, Sir Rowland's brother.

When still very young, Mr. Hill began to show signs of an original and inventive genius, which developed itself more especially in the solution of problems in numerical calculation. This talent he turned to account before he had well passed the season of boyhood, by teaching mathematics in the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham. He also assisted his father in the duties of his school, into which he introduced several practical improvements, particularly by carrying out the principle of self-government, with a view of rendering the routine of school duties a preparation for the actual duties of daily life.

He continued thus employed down to the year 1833. Shortly afterwards a Royal Commission was appointed for the purpose of founding a colony in South Australia, and Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, which com-

prised among its members the late Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens (chairman), Mr. (now Sir) J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. (now Sir) William Hutt, M.P., Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., and other gentlemen of a more or less practical turn of mind, to whom he rendered very efficient service in organizing and founding the now flourishing colony of South Australia.

In 1837 Mr. Hill published a pamphlet developing his new postal system, entitled 'Post Office Reform, its importance and practicability,' and in the same year the House of Commons appointed a committee upon the subject, which, in 1838, recommended Mr. Hill's plan for adoption, and reported that the evidence proved that injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people.

In the next session, more than two thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of the plan; and on the 10th of January, 1840, the penny postage was carried into effect with the assistance of Mr. Hill, who for this purpose had previously received an appointment in the Treasury.

A change of government having taken place, Mr. Hill was, in 1842, removed from office, on the alleged ground that his services—the value of which Government fully acknowledged—were no longer required. The public, however, justly considered him ill-used, and he was rewarded in 1844 by a public testimonial of the value of £13,360.

In 1843 he became engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, of which company he was chosen chairman in 1845, and in that capacity he introduced several important improvements in the management of that line, which have since been carried out on other railways also. It was mainly by his influence that express trains were established, and also cheap excursion trains on Sundays and Mondays, for the benefit and recreation of the working classes.

Mr. Hill continued to hold the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway Company until a few months before his appointment to the General Post Office in 1846. In that year, the Liberal party having returned to power under Lord John Russell, the Postmaster-General, by direction of the Lords of the Treasury, appointed Mr. Rowland Hill to a permanent position as one of his secretaries,—a position which he retained until April, 1854, when,

on the retirement of Colonel Maberly, he was appointed by Lord Aberdeen's Government to the chief secretaryship, Viscount Canning being then Postmaster-General.

In 1857 Mr. Hill was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1860 he was nominated a K.C.B. (civil division), in acknowledgment of his services at the Post Office. In March, 1864, his health having suffered seriously from the great labour he had undergone, he was obliged to retire from office, on which occasion the Treasury, in a highly complimentary minute, declaring the entire success of his plans, awarded him, for life, his full salary of £2000 a year. Shortly afterwards he received a Parliamentary grant of £20,000, the Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

Of the practical improvements which have been gradually introduced into our postal system by the energy and activity of Sir Rowland Hill, our space will not enable us to give a complete record. He has shown that the whole nation may be benefited by a reform which at the same time benefits each of us individually. Sir Rowland was not slow to avail himself of the increased facilities of communication which have been afforded by steam. The subdivision of London into postal districts for the purpose of expediting the delivery of letters in the great metropolis, although recently carried into effect, was proposed by Sir Rowland Hill as far back as 1837.

The annual reports of the Postmaster-General demonstrate the great and increasing success of the system of which Sir Rowland Hill is the author. From these reports and other sources we learn that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom had increased from seventy-six millions in 1839 (the last year of the old system), to upwards of 679 millions in 1864, the year of Sir Rowland Hill's retirement from office, with a further increase to 720 millions in 1865; while the gross revenue of the Post Office, so far from decreasing, has shown an increase from £2,390,763 in 1839, to £4,299,199 in 1865. In London alone the number of letters delivered in 1864 was 170,000,000, more than twice as many as in the whole kingdom in 1839. It is true that there has been an increased expenditure, owing, partly, to the fact that the number of letters conveyed and delivered has greatly increased; the outlay in 1839 having been only £757,000,

whereas in 1865 it was £2,104,345. Nevertheless the net revenue of the Post Office has increased from £1,633,764 in 1839, to £2,194,854 in 1865. Consequently the additional facilities for postal communication now enjoyed by the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, instead of causing a public loss, have proved more remunerative than the tedious and expensive system which it displaced.

The Money Order department of the Post Office owes much of its present efficiency to Sir Rowland Hill's fertility of resource, as indeed does almost every great and small improvement and innovation connected with that establishment, including the use of postage stamps, which was founded on a suggestion by Mr. Charles Knight.

The name of Sir Rowland Hill is also known to the public as a practical philanthropist by his advocacy of the system of "Home Colonies" for our superfluous home population, a plan which he ably advocated in a pamphlet published several years ago.

Sir R. Hill's brothers have attained distinction in their several professions. The eldest, Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., late Recorder of Birmingham, etc., is distinguished by his exertions in the cause of juvenile reformation; the second, Mr. Edwin Hill, now head of the Stamp Department at Somerset House, invented the machinery employed for the production of postage envelopes; the fourth, Mr. Arthur Hill, is head master of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham; and the fifth, Mr. Frederick Hill, who was for many years distinguished as an able Inspector of Prisons, is now one of the assistant secretaries to the Post Office. To Mr. F. Hill we are indebted for the reform of the packet service, the 'Postal Guide,' and many other important improvements.

Sir Rowland Hill married in 1827 Caroline, eldest daughter of Joseph Pearson, Esq., by whom he has issue, besides several daughters, an only son, Pearson, who married in 1866 Jane D'Esterre, second daughter of the late Norcott D'Esterre Roberts, Esq., of Dublin, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Torrens.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20, Baker Street, W.

CYRUS REDDING.

MR. CYRUS REDDING came of a Worcestershire family, and was born at Penryn, Cornwall, in the year 1785, and consequently is perhaps the oldest person now alive who has made literature a profession.

He commenced writing when he was sixteen years of age, his first production being an 'Epitaph on Sir R. Abercrombie,' who was killed in Egypt in 1801. About that time he contributed various articles to the 'Weekly Entertainer,' a periodical published at Sherborne, in Dorset, in the columns of which he also wrote the story of 'Cephalus and Procris,' which he versified from Ovid.

In 1806 Mr. Redding came to London, and joined the establishment of the 'Pilot,' an evening newspaper, which he soon afterwards left to commence the publication of the 'Plymouth Chronicle,' of which he was for several years the editor and proprietor. Between 1807 and 1813 he was a frequent contributor to the 'Naval Chronicle,' a magazine published in London.

In 1808, Mr. Redding proposed a threepenny stamp on hand-bills to circulate by the post, as the enclosure of one in a letter made a double post-charge, or from a shilling to eighteenpence; the following was the Government reply:—

"August 1, 1808.

"Sir,—Mr. Perceval having received a few days ago from Mr. Canning a letter which you addressed to that gentleman on the 7th of May, in which you propose a tax* upon hand-bills, etc., I

* Mr. Herries evidently misunderstood the proposal, which was no tax, but a postal convenience, with a profit to the State.

am desired by Mr. Perceval to inform you that the same suggestion has been before proposed to the Treasury.—I am, Sir, etc.,

“J. C. HERRIES.”

In 1811 Mr. Redding wrote a series of letters on libel to Lord Holland. In 1812, he published two works, each in one volume, entitled respectively ‘Retirement’ and ‘Mount Edgecumbe.’

Having been invited to aid the Cornish Liberal members in establishing a new paper, Mr. Redding went down from Plymouth, and started for them, gratuitously, the ‘West Briton,’ the publication of which is still continued.

In 1814 he established the ‘Dramatic Review,’ and wrote extensively in the ‘Morning Chronicle’ and ‘Examiner;’ he also translated Körner’s ‘Lyre and Sword,’ Göthe’s ‘Song of Mignon,’ and Mülner’s ‘Die Schuld.’

After the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, Mr. Redding went to France, and whilst at Rouen contributed ‘Notes on France and Normandy,’ as correspondence to the ‘Examiner;’ he also about that time wrote his ‘Notes on Wines’ for his ‘History of Wines’ which he subsequently published. At Paris he wrote in the ‘Morning Chronicle’ against the ‘Times,’ the ‘Defence of Portugal against Spain, regarding Monte Video,’ the documents for which were supplied by the Commandeur de Sodre, the Duke of Wellington’s private Portuguese secretary. In 1816 he commenced an engagement as editor of ‘Galignani’s Messenger,’ which he continued to hold until the return of the army to England in 1818.

In 1819 he acted as *locum tenens* for a friend, in editing a Warwick paper, and also, while residing there, wrote ‘Letters on the Game Laws’ to his friend Dr. Parr.

In 1820 Mr. Redding became co-editor with Mr. Thomas Campbell in the new series of Colburn’s ‘New Monthly Magazine,’ which was managed for upwards of ten years by Campbell and his coadjutor, during which time many papers appeared in its pages from Mr. Redding’s pen. Of the first thirty volumes of the ‘New Monthly Magazine,’ ten were supplied exclusively by Mr. Redding; in the other twenty he wrote one hundred and seventy-seven articles, and corrected the whole twenty volumes for the press, in addition to his own ten. Campbell, it is said, did little more than give his name, and the contributions which bear

it annexed. Of his connection with the author of the 'Pleasures of Hope,' Mr. Redding has given an account in a series of papers which have appeared in the 'New Monthly Magazine' since the poet's death.

In 1825 he published a volume of poems entitled 'Gabrielle,' etc.

In 1831 Mr. Redding joined Campbell in the publication of the 'Metropolitan,' but the publisher failed. Campbell at that time was non-resident in town, and was merely paid for his name and articles. When both Redding and Campbell resigned, Moore, Montgomery of Sheffield, Sismondi, and several other noted men in literature were contributors.

In 1834 Mr. Redding issued his 'History of Wines,' which has since passed through several editions.

In the same year he established, under the auspices of the late Sir William Molesworth, the 'Bath Chronicle,' which he edited for two years; and in 1836 he established another Liberal paper, the 'Staffordshire Examiner,' and continued its editor until 1839.

In 1840-41 he wrote the political part of the 'London Examiner,' excepting the leader, and in the latter year he commenced the editorship of the 'English Literary Journal.' It will thus be seen that between 1806 and 1855, Mr. Redding established four papers, edited six, wrote for four others in England, and edited one in France.

Among the productions of Mr. Redding's pen, which have appeared since the issue of the first edition of his 'History of Wines,' we may instance his 'Life of William IV. ;' an Itinerary of the County of Cornwall, and also one of Lancaster, both beautifully illustrated; the 'Wine Butler,' which passed through three editions; a Biographical Dictionary, additional to Gorton; 'Don Velasco,' a novel, in three volumes; and a translation of Thiers' 'History of the Consulate,' with original notes.

Mr. Redding has also published in three volumes a record of his reminiscences for more than half a century; a 'History of Shipwrecks,' in four volumes; memoirs of his friend Thomas Campbell, and the 'Life of William Beckford, of Fonthill,' both in two volumes; also, 'An Abridgment and Remarks on the Evidence upon the Wine Duties;' a novel in three volumes, entitled 'Keeping up Appearances,' and another, published in 1863, entitled 'To-day and Yesterday.'

He edited, or rather wrote from notes, 'The Travels of Captain

Andrews in South America,' in two volumes, and 'Pandurang Hari,' an Eastern story, in three volumes. One of Mr. Redding's latest works is 'A Departmental and Statistical Account of the Wine Products of France;' and in all, about forty volumes bear his name.

Mr. Redding also contributed the article "Wine" to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana;' the "Chemistry of Wine" to Muspratt's 'Chemical Dictionary;' 'Lives of the Poets' to most of Galignani's Parisian editions; 'Labour and its Duties;' besides articles on Wine in the 'Athenæum' and other periodicals between 1830 and 1840; and articles in the 'Old Monthly,' 'London,' 'Fraser,' and 'New Monthly,' the latter since 1840. He has also been a frequent contributor to the 'Weekly Review' and the 'Foreign Review,' etc.

With the aid of the late Admiral Beaufort, an important work for the navy—a species of naval gazetteer—was some years ago commenced by Mr. Redding; but only one-third was ever printed. The publisher hesitating to carry it out on account of the cost, it remains in abeyance.

During the siege of Sevastopol in 1855, Mr. Redding suggested a method of throwing shot *en ricochet*, the mode most destructive to a besieged place, in its nature demanding a low velocity. The object was to expose fewer men to casualties, and save ammunition. It was considered in the kindest and most attentive way by the Select Committee of the Artillery at Woolwich; the plan was placed in their archives. The proposer had seen much artillery practice when young. The following report, which he received from the War Office, was perfectly satisfactory:—

" *Pall Mall*, 10th October, 1855.

"Sir,—With reference to your invention described in the margin, which has been considered by the Select Committee at Woolwich, I am directed by Mr. Monsell to acquaint you that the projectile itself, and also the method of using it, are inapplicable to the service, except in circumstances requiring low velocities.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. WOOD."

The siege of Sevastopol soon afterwards terminated. The experiments made were on a small, but careful proportional scale.

Mr. Redding has been just sixty years in activity, and has

probably written more than any living contemporary. He was personally acquainted with Lewis, Wolcot, Topham, Sheridan, Canning, Scott, Wilson, Hogg, Moore, Campbell, Sismondi, Schlegel, Cuvier, Lockhart, Shelley, De Staël, Beckford, Adam Czartorisky, Santa Rosa, Langles, and many other distinguished men of his day, now no more. He set out as a supporter of the Liberal principles of Mr. Fox when so many were against them, and has lived to see them triumphant.







Photographed by Ernest Edwards. 20 Baker Street W

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY was born April 22, 1816, at Nottingham. His father, Mr. Thomas Bailey, who enjoyed no inconsiderable local reputation both as an author and public speaker, recognized the early talent of his son as evinced by various poetical effusions composed between his twelfth and fourteenth years, and not only encouraged his literary predilections by warm and earnest sympathy, but directed his reading and cultivated his taste. Our young literary aspirant, after passing through the usual routine of classical and mathematical studies under the best teachers in his native town, matriculated, in his sixteenth year, as a student at Glasgow University.

There for some time he benefited by the instructions of an able classical tutor, and followed out with zeal the somewhat severe intellectual discipline prescribed in the logical and ethical classes respectively under their accomplished professors.

Whilst paying conscientious attention to those branches of study, alternating with Greek and mathematics,—mathematics, however, possessing but few attractions for the youthful poet's mind,—Philip Bailey never altogether abandoned the pursuit of poetry. Whether working at the University or elsewhere, his studies were determinately, although tacitly, directed towards the one object of his life—the development of his faculties as a poet. Habitual converse with speculations moral and metaphysical, embracing the whole orbit of mental philosophy, ancient and modern, both when at college and subsequently, became an all-absorbing passion with him, and, blending with his impressionable and aspirational nature, imparted, no doubt, ultimately that peculiar tinge of transcendentalism to his poetry which forms one

of its chief and especial charms in the estimation of the most thoughtful of his admirers.

In both the logical and ethical classes he read essays which received the warm applause of his fellow-students, and the more cautious, but nevertheless complimentary approval of his professors. He was a member of several debating societies connected with the University, and competed, though unsuccessfully, for a prize poem on the subject of "Creative Imagination."

Not choosing to enter upon a dry and contracted course of theology, open but to candidates for the national church, nor, on the other hand, curious to search the mysteries of pure or applied mathematics, he quitted college before completing his *curriculum*, and in the autumn of the same year accompanied his father to London. There, after some preliminary, but still merely nominal instruction in the law, in the office of a solicitor in the Temple, he became, two years later, in 1835, a member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, choosing the Bar as a profession, not from motives of ambition, but in consideration of its greater intellectual freedom. His attention, though at this time ostensibly engaged upon legal matters, both in the Temple and subsequently in the chambers of an eminent conveyancer in the Inn of Court to which he belonged, was still virtually devoted to a miscellaneous course of reading, which he pursued laboriously both in his own study and in the libraries of the British Museum and of Lincoln's Inn.

Given much at all times to lonely wanderings, our poet made one or two pedestrian tours round the shores of Loch Lomond and to other places in Scotland, and paid a solitary visit of a month's duration, in 1835, to Paris, Rouen, and the coast of Normandy; whilst the summers of those years, nine or ten in number, he passed mostly in the midst of a happy, united family, and in the delightful retirement of his father's residence, which, enriched by a library of various and well-selected books, an extensive geological collection, and an interesting gallery of paintings, supplied both profitable occupation and amusement to a studious mind; and there, in the quaint and charming seclusion of an old-fashioned English house, surrounded by its gardens gay with flower-beds, its groves and orchards, our poet prepared the first sketch of his poem, 'Festus,' writing and re-writing it with most indefatigable care and elaboration during the several years prior to its publication in 1839.

‘Festus’ appeared anonymously, but was warmly welcomed by various of the foremost English thinkers of the day; whilst in America its reception was yet more hearty and out-spoken. The voice of America, in this, as in several other instances, may be termed the verdict of posterity; and this critical judgment of the New World, united to the approbation of the first order of English minds, has never been reversed; nor, although this remarkable poem has been recently subjected to somewhat captious criticism, has its hold upon the world of poetical readers been shaken. In the breadth of its theological views, in the liberality of its doctrinal theories, in those positions respecting the remedial character of punishment and the unlimited application of Divine mercy to all erring spirits, as well as the progress of the soul after death through various probationary spheres—positions in one or other aspect now defended by the Stanleys, the Maurices, and the Kingsleys,—‘Festus’ holds no insignificant place amongst the poetical representatives of the religious spirit and belief of the day.

In this poem, which has received the emendations of more than a quarter of a century, may be said to be comprised the greater portion of Philip Bailey’s literary life. In every successive edition, and especially in the last, it has undergone considerable elaboration and improvement; and while reflecting the author’s mind in its gradual growth and development, the poem, which has been characterized by one of its eminent critics as containing “an universe in its entirety,” exhibits a wholeness in its plan and a varied completeness in its parts, which in these days of merely fragmentary productions of the brain, is at once refreshing and consoling.

From this remarkable poem, as illustrating Philip Bailey’s thoughts about poetry and poets, we will give the following extract:—

“*Festus*. Poets are all who love—who feel great truths
And tell them; and the truth of truths is love.
There was a time—oh I remember well!
When like a sea-shell with its sea-born strain,
My soul aye rang with music of the lyre;
And my heart shed its love as leaves their dew—
All things I loved; but song I loved in chief.
Imagination is the air of mind;

Judgment its earth, and memory its main ;
 Passion its fire.
 Oh ! to create
 Within the mind is bliss ; and when the thought
 Cloudy and shapeless, first forms on the mind
 Slow darkling unto some gigantic make,
 How the heart shakes with pride and fear, as Heaven
 Quakes under its own thunder ; . . .
 And I began the toil divine of verse,
 Which, like a burning bush, doth guest a god.
 But this was only wing-flapping—not flight,
 The pawing of the courser ere he win :
 Till, by degrees, from wrestling with my soul,
 I gathered strength to keep the fleet thoughts fast,
 And made them bless me. Yes, there was a time
 When tomes of ancient song held eye and heart—
 Were the sole lore I recked of : the great bards
 Of Greece, of Rome, and mine own master land ;
 And they who in the holy book are deathless,—
 Men who have vulgarized sublimity,
 And bought up truth for the nations ; parted it,
 As soldiers lotted once the garb of God,—

In whose words, to be read with many a heaving
 Of the heart, is a power, like wind in rain—
 Sons of the sons of God, who, in olden days,
 Did leave their passionless Heaven for Earth and Woman,
 Brought an immortal to a mortal breast ;
 And like a rainbow clasping the warm earth,
 And melting in the covenant of love,
 Left here a bright precipitate of soul,
 Which lives for ever through the lives of men,
 Flashing, by fits, like fire from an enemy's front—
 Whose thoughts, like bars of sunshine in shut rooms,
 'Mid gloom, all glory, win the world to light.

Men whose great thoughts possess us like a passion,
 Through every limb and the whole heart ; whose words
 Haunt us as eagles haunt the mountain air ;
 Thoughts which command all coming times and minds,
 As from a tower a warder,—fix themselves
 Deep in the heart as meteor-stones in earth,
 Dropped from some higher sphere, the words of gods,
 And fragment of the undeemed tongues of Heaven.
 Men who walk up to Fame as to a friend,
 Or their own house—which from the wrongful heir
 They have wrested, from the world's hard hand and gripe ;

Men who, like Death, all brave, but all unarmed,
 Have ta'en the giant World by the throat and thrown him,
 And made him swear to maintain their name and fame
 At peril of his life—who shed great thoughts
 As easily as an oak looseneth its golden leaves
 In kindly largess to the soil it grew on ;
 Whose rich dark ivy thoughts, sunned o'er with love,
 Flourish around the deathless stems of their names ;
 Whose names are ever on the world's broad tongue,
 Like sound upon the falling of a Force ;
 Who play upon the heart as on a harp,
 And make our eyes bright as we speak of them ;
 Whose hearts have a look southwards, and are open
 To the whole noon of nature—these I have waked
 And wept o'er, night by night ; oft pondering thus :
 Homer is gone ; and where is Jove ? and where
 The rival cities seven ? His song outlives
 Time, tower and god—all that then was—save Heaven ! ”

In 1855 appeared ‘The Mystic,’ a poetical work, never popular with the reading or the critical world. It is replete with abstruse and recondite learning connected with the ancient philosophical sects and the arcana of divers mythologies. In 1858 Mr. Bailey published ‘The Age, a Satire,’ in which he defended himself against sundry foolish attacks made upon his previous productions, and animadverted with some severity on the inconsistency of Christian preachers seeking to exasperate the warlike, and, it must be confessed, revengeful proclivities of the nation, during the panic occasioned by the Indian mutiny of the preceding year.

Since that period nothing beyond a few contributions to a metropolitan magazine have issued from Mr. Bailey’s pen. His only prose work is a political sketch relative to the “International Policy of the Great Powers,” published in 1861.

Mr. Bailey married early in life, and has by that marriage two children. After the death of his first wife, he, in 1863, married again. Since 1864 Mr. Bailey has resided in Jersey.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 211 Baker Street W



DR. AND MRS. BEKE.

CHARLES TILSTONE BEKE, Ph.D., F.S.A., the representative of an ancient family, which in the twelfth century gave its name to Bekesbourne, in the county of Kent, was born in London on October 10th, 1800. He received a commercial education, and entered upon commercial life in London and Italy; but afterwards returned to England, studied law in Lincoln's Inn, for a time followed the legal profession, and married a grand-niece of the late Sir William Herschel (the astronomer), who died, however, in the year 1853.

Having relinquished the law, he took charge in 1836 of the British Consulate in Saxony, and filled the office of Acting Consul from 1837 to 1838. In the year 1840 he undertook a journey into Southern Abyssinia, partly with a view to the promotion of commercial intercourse with the countries of North-eastern Africa south of Egypt; after returning from which he resumed mercantile pursuits in London. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital; and after the dissolution of the Association in 1853, he became for some years a merchant in Mauritius, where he married in 1856 his present wife, Emily, daughter of Mr. William Alston, of Leicester. She was born there on June 24, 1837.

Dr. Beke has throughout life devoted much attention to ancient history, to scientific geography in relation to it, and to the progress of geographical knowledge, as well as to the kindred sciences of ethnography and philology, combining the whole in the investigation of the history of man. The results of his earlier inquiries were made known in a work published in 1834, entitled '*Origines Biblicæ, or Researches in Primeval History*,' vol. i. Had this

work appeared at the present day, when a growing tendency is evinced to liberate primeval truth from the trammels of traditional interpretation, it might perhaps have been justly appreciated ; but it was in that respect in advance of its age, and was not well received. The author had announced in it various conclusions on Scriptural history and geography, which, from their opposition to the views usually entertained, were unpalatable to those persons who did not care to have their settled notions disturbed, and they were severely criticized accordingly ; in particular by Dean Milman in the ‘Quarterly Review,’ though with some candid admissions. The fact of the author’s regarding the Bible as the work of inspiration was more than sufficient, at the same time, to insure the condemnation of his views by divines and critics of the Rationalistic school, who were represented on this occasion by the late Dr. Paulus, of Jena, the learned editor of Spinoza, in an article in the ‘Heidelberger Jahrbücher,’ to which Dr. Beke replied in 1836 in his ‘Vertheidigung gegen Herrn Dr. Paulus,’ receiving in the following year from the University of Tübingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy.

While contending in the same work for the due appreciation of the truth that “man is a reasonable being and not a mere animal,” and for its logical consequences, Dr. Beke argued that the savage condition of mankind, usually designated *the state of nature*,—but to which he has since given the name of “the state of evanescence,”—is in truth a degradation from a more highly cultivated social state; and that, so far from any savage race having the power to become self-civilized, instruction and improvement have invariably been introduced among them from without; history showing, unhappily, that those races which have become too degraded to be capable of such elevation have wasted away. He also affirmed the fundamental tripartite division of the languages of mankind, from which have progressively arisen all existing languages and dialects ; so that, however widely differing, they must be finally reducible to three distinct groups ; and from the results of modern researches, there is reason to believe that this will be the ultimate conclusion of philologists. His views on both subjects, and also on the “natural history of man,” were subsequently given in a philosophical form, in a communication to the ‘Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal’ for April, 1835.

The consideration of the physical changes which have taken

place in East Kent, and especially in the vicinity of Bekesbourne, since the Roman times and even since the Norman conquest, had led Dr. Beke to discuss the parallel case of the advance of the land at the head of the Persian Gulf within the historical period, both in his '*Origines Biblicæ*,'—styled by Dean Milman, chiefly on that account, "the first attempt to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology,"—and in various papers which appeared in the '*Philosophical Magazine*' in the years from 1834 to 1839. The investigations, in the eastern locality, of Mr. W. Francis Ainsworth, the geologist of the Euphrates Expedition under Colonel (now General) Chesney, and those subsequently instituted by Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, have tended to prove the truth of Dr. Beke's views on this particular subject.

In the '*Origines*,' also, Dr. Beke had asserted his conviction that Harran in Padan-Aram, the residence of the Patriarchs, mentioned in the Books of Genesis and Acts, was not, as is generally supposed, the well-known town of that name in Mesopotamia beyond the Euphrates, but must have been situate nearer to the land of Canaan and in the vicinity of Damascus; the country between "the two rivers" of Aram or Syria, Abana and Pharpar, being the true Aram Naharaim. When he published this opinion, and for many years afterwards, it was unknown that there really exists a town named Harran in the region thus defined. As soon as Dr. Beke became aware of the fact, he determined on verifying his opinion, and eventually, towards the close of 1861, he proceeded to Syria for the purpose, accompanied by his wife. They found all the circumstances of the place accordant with his original inference that here must be the Harran of Scripture; including an ancient well, answering to the description of that by which Abraham's servant is recorded to have met Rebekah. From Harran, Dr. and Mrs. Beke travelled over Mount Gilead, in great part by a new route, into the Promised Land, in the track of the Patriarch Jacob in his flight from his father-in-law, Laban; on which journey the various places mentioned in the inspired narrative were found to be determinable in harmony with this identification. Dr. Beke's account of this tour is published in the 32nd volume of the '*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*;' and a detailed narrative of the journey, under the title of '*Jacob's Flight, or a Pilgrimage to Harran*,' etc., was published in 1864 by Mrs. Beke, with the co-operation of her husband.

Bishop Colenso's recent work on the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua has afforded Dr. Beke an opportunity of directing attention to another important correction of Scripture geography contained in 'Origines Biblicæ,' which he has done in a pamphlet entitled 'A few Words with Bishop Colenso on the subject of the Exodus of the Israelites and the position of Mount Sinai,' of which two editions have appeared.

The observations made by Dr. Beke during his travels in North-Eastern Africa already alluded to, and the local information collected by him, as well as the leading and more immediate results of the whole, are recorded in papers communicated to the Royal Geographical Society and published in its Journal. His extensive explorations and geographical researches gained him the Gold Medal of the Society in 1845, and that of the Geographical Society of France in the following year; this double distinction, at the time it was conferred, he shared, as an Englishman, with two of the eminent explorers of the polar regions, Admiral Sir George Back and the late Admiral Sir James Clark Ross, alone.

But more important consequences accrued from his travels and researches than the acquisition of mere territorial knowledge. Dr. Beke first made known the true physical structure of Abyssinia and Eastern Africa generally; showing that the principal mountain-system of Africa extends from north to south on the eastern side of that continent, adjacent to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, resembling, in its direction and rough parallelism to the coast, the Andes of South America. He explained likewise that the snowy "Mountains of the Moon," in which the geographer Claudius Ptolemy placed the sources of the Nile, and which were universally supposed to traverse Africa parallel to the equator (being so represented in all the maps), are in reality merely a portion of the meridional range. Acting under this impression, Dr. Beke set on foot, in the year 1848, an expedition for the discovery of the sources of the Nile and the exploration of its course, by penetrating inland from the coast of Ptolemy's *Barbaricus Sinus* opposite Zanzibar (*Menuthias*), and then descending the river to Egypt; but, owing to circumstances beyond his control, this undertaking was only partially carried out. He has embodied his views on all these subjects, originally stated in separate papers, in a volume entitled 'The Sources of the Nile' (1860, 8vo), and has since continued them in a paper 'On the

Mountains forming the East Side of the Basin of the Nile,' read before the Geographical Section of the British Association, and published in the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.' The journeys recently performed by Captains Burton, Speke, and Grant have not only proved the soundness of Dr. Beke's plan of exploration, but, by ascertaining the fact that Lake Nyanza is within the basin of the Nile, have confirmed his theory as to the physical structure of Eastern Africa and the position of the mysterious sources of that river. With reference to this subject, Dr. Beke published in 1863 a letter to Sir Roderick I. Murchison, with the title 'Who discovered the Sources of the Nile?'

The rights, as geographical explorers and discoverers, of the Jesuit Missionaries in Abyssinia, which his own personal investigations and subsequent literary research enabled him to recognize, Dr. Beke vindicated in a communication to the Geographical Society of France ('Bulletin,' 1848), entitled '*Mémoire Justificatif en réhabilitation des Pères Pierre Paez et Jérôme Lobo*,' etc. In connection with or resulting from his journey to Abyssinia, Dr. Beke has also published three pamphlets, namely, 'A Statement of Facts' relative to transactions with Major Harris's mission to Shoa (1845, 2nd edit. 1846); 'An Enquiry into M. Antoine d'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa' (1850, 2nd edit. 1851); and 'The French and English in the Red Sea' (1862). Besides these, other digested results of Dr. Beke's travels and inquiries, some relating to the commerce, others to the history, ethnography, politics, antiquities, and languages of the countries visited, have been made public in the journals already mentioned in this notice, and in the 'Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science,' the 'Archæologia' of the Society of Antiquaries, 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature,' 'Proceedings of the Philological Society,' 'Athenæum,' 'British Magazine,' 'Friend of Africa,' and others. He has also edited, for the Hakluyt Society, Gerrit de Veer's 'True Description of Three Voyages by the North-east towards Cathay and China,' prefixing an historical introduction relating chiefly to the earlier voyages to Novaya Zemlya, and adding notes.

In the year 1848 Dr. Beke prepared the draft of a Bill for facilitating the marriage of British subjects in foreign countries, by authorizing British Consuls to solemnize marriages; this Bill was brought into the House of Commons by the late Sir Robert

H. Inglis, Bart., and eventually became an Act of Parliament (12 & 13 Vict. cap. lxviii.). This Act was followed by a regulation of the Foreign Office, under which British Consuls are also made Registrars of the births and deaths of British subjects in all parts of the world.

Since his return from Abyssinia in 1843, Dr. Beke has not ceased to feel the deepest interest in that country and the adjacent regions of North-eastern Africa, and to manifest an earnest desire for their amelioration by the utilization of their varied natural productions (among which the fine cotton-wool of Ethiopia, the source of that of Egypt, stands pre-eminent), and by the establishment of commercial relations with Europe and India for the development of their resources; and he has on repeated occasions brought the subject under the notice of the Government and the public.

In the beginning of 1864, and on various subsequent occasions, Dr. Beke offered his services to her Majesty's Government, with a view to the liberation of Consul Cameron and the other Europeans imprisoned by the Emperor of Abyssinia. His offer not having been accepted, he was induced by the relatives of the captives to proceed to Abyssinia to petition the Emperor in their names. He was accompanied by his wife on this journey, from which they have just returned, the emperor having informed Dr. Beke that he had liberated the prisoners out of friendship for the Queen of England. Since the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Beke, the prisoners have, however, fallen under the emperor's displeasure, and have again been detained, together with Mr. Rassam, her Majesty's Envoy. In the beginning of 1865, Dr. Beke published, as a pamphlet, 'The British Captives in Abyssinia.' He is now (Nov. 1866) preparing for the press a second edition of this work in a considerably enlarged form.

Dr. Beke is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Geographical Society, and several other learned bodies, British and foreign. In 1852 he was nominated a Deputy-Lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets.



Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20, Baker Street, W.

JOHN EDMUND READE.

JOHN EDMUND READE, the son of Thomas Reade, Esq., of Barton Manor, and grandson of Sir John Reade, Bart., of Shipton Court, Gloucestershire, was born at Broadwell, Gloucester, in the year 1802. He was educated privately under the care of the Rev. Thomas Smythe, at Shepton Mallett, near Wells, Somerset. In the lines written 'On Doulting Sheep-slate' (the school playground), after an absence of forty years, the poet has recorded some of the remembrances of his boyhood.

Mr. Reade's first literary announcement was made in the year 1830, in a drama, anonymously published, entitled 'Cain the Wanderer.' It drew attention from the leading journals of the day,* opening also to him an introduction to S. T. Coleridge, which continued to his death, and a recorded and gratifying testimony from Goethe.

The poem of 'Italy' was composed during a sojourn of three years in the south, and was published in the year 1837. This period formed the brightest epoch of the poet's life. It was in the silence of the Tribune, and standing before the statues with that species of idolatrous feeling which is a part of the imaginative character, that he wrote down the impressions of those hours. These gradually gathered into a poem; for an enlarged view of the works of art remained open to the poet who dwelt not only on classical allusion, but on the impresses of moral power derived from the expression of the statues themselves,†—

* 'The Literary Gazette,' then in its full power.

† Pliny expresses a similar sentiment: "In unius hujus operibus intelligitur plus semper quam pingitur; et cum sit ars summa, ingenium tamen ultra artem est."

“Until he felt that song of deeper thought
 Grew from them, ray-like emanations caught,
 Passion and life with their expression wrought :
 No marble forms, no cold abstractions they
 Of shadowy phantasy ; within them lay
 The moral and the truth that passes not away.

“For life to him had been nor blank nor curse,
 Nor drugged satiety ; he dared rehearse
 Himself in his unimitative verse.
 He panted not for idle fame ; he threw
 His offering on the altar, and withdrew
 Into the solitude he loved ; he knew
 That Life and Time, great angels, are the just ;
 That lays of truth, aside by mischance thrust,
 Bore an undying life within their dust.”

Such impressions endure through a life ; and turning from the Venus or Apollo to the Moses, who could contemplate that sublime statue, nor feel the sense of veneration, of power, and of majesty impressed, nor record such impressions while under their immediate influence ? But it was before the Temple of Pæstum that the spells of the locality, the time and scene, were chiefly felt by the poet, inspired also by the air, until life itself was enjoyment. As the days rolled by, each was spent at the base of those majestic columns which might have been seen by the warriors who fought at Troy.

To stand there, once in a life, should be the aim of every poet, as it was of Mr. Reade. The tragedy of ‘Catiline’ was published in the ensuing year. It gained a suffrage universally favourable from the chief critics of the day, “as being a Roman play, full of action, passion, and genuine emotion.”* The dramatic poem of ‘The Deluge’ next appeared. This drama was suggested from a passage in ‘Purchas’s Pilgrim,’ cited in its preface. ‘The Vision of the Ancient Kings’ formed a sequel to that volume.

‘Life’s Episode’ was published after an interval of three years. In this original drama, the effects of a perturbed imagination, in loosening and severing all domestic ties, are illustrated.

‘The Revelations of Life’ grew out of a lengthened residence among the wild solitudes of Dartmoor. Impressive scenes, not, as the Scottish glens, noted for barbarous feuds and slaughters, but where the granite peaks of Bel-tor, and Mithras, or Mist-tor,

* The ‘Examiner,’ the leading critical journal at that period.

still in their Phœnician names, mark where they raised their altars to the sun and moon, as the visible symbols of the one God. The characters of the enthusiast and fatalist were drawn from life, each giving his confessions. In the character of the Fanatic, the reasoning faculty remains undeveloped; in that of the Unknown Female, remorse is portrayed as being adequate of itself to regenerate our moral nature. The Pastor demonstrates that happiness lies not within the compass of either; that it grows from faith, hope, and moral culture, and in the exercise of our higher faculties, either in thoughts that benefit our fellow-men, or in works of practical utility. Each locality was drawn from nature, whether Haytor Crag in their solemn solitudes, or where Widdecombe opens like a paradise in the wilds.

The poem of 'Man in Paradise,' published in 1855, was designed to form the first portion to 'Cain the Wanderer.' Its purpose was to represent the natural life of man in Eden, opening at the period of the autumnal solstice, the decadence of nature and inclemencies of season beginning to be experienced. Evil is designated rather as a creation of the mind than as an embodied reality, which, as in our daily life, reduces its dimensions when confronted by faith, and opposed by healthful action.

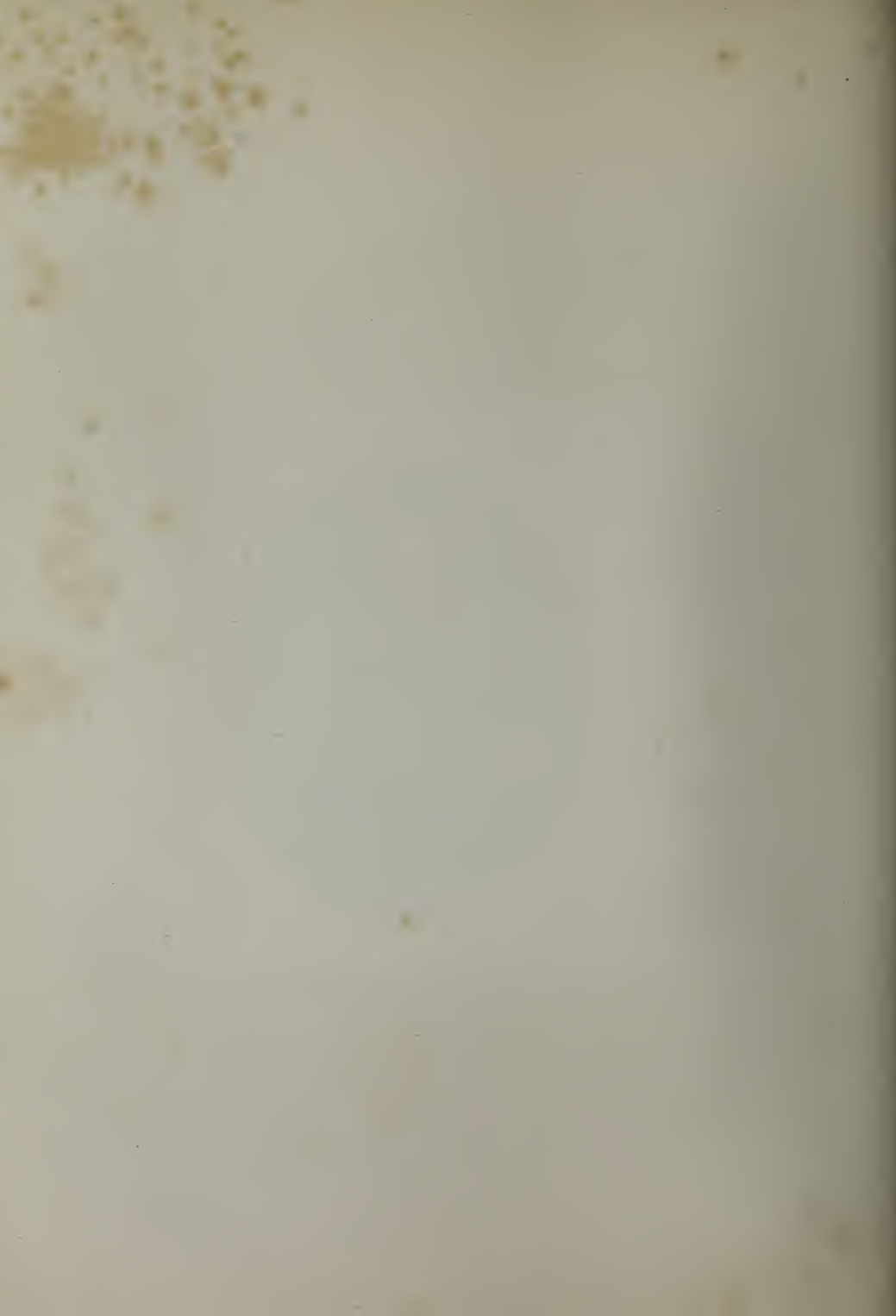
In the last edition, this poem was carefully revised, and a collection of Lyrical Poems were added, entitled, 'Youth, and how it Passed,' in which the life of thought and of action are developed. 'The Laureate Wreath' appeared in 1863. In this poem, the great moral effect on the poetic character of generous emulation, or competition for literary eminence, is dwelt upon and enforced. An imaginary contest of this nature is described: the reverse sustained becomes the means of developing energies hitherto untried; and after severe and protracted discouragement, the hero's perseverance attains its eventual triumph. Finally, a more perfected edition of the author's works, in three small volumes, largely revised, was published in the year 1865, by Messrs. Longman.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards 20 Baker Street W





WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

THE Allinghams of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, originally an English family, have for many generations held a position of high respectability in that locality, with which their name, elsewhere scarce, is closely connected, and, though Protestants, have always lived in peace and goodwill with their Catholic neighbours.

William Allingham was from his childhood a devourer of books. He received a classical education, and, although of delicate constitution, was always among the first both in the school and the playground. Through the illness of his father he was prevented from entering the University of Dublin, and was transferred from his studies to the desk of a bank. He afterwards entered the Civil Service, never relinquishing his love of literature.

He wrote poems which became known at first to a small, afterwards to a wider circle, and contributed to the 'Athenæum' and other periodicals many lyrics and short poems which have been frequently reprinted. Other compositions, some on a larger scale, followed; three volumes have been published by Mr. Allingham, which contain 'The Music-Master, a Love Story,' 'George Leveson, or the Schoolfellows,' 'Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland, a Modern Poem in twelve chapters,' and above a hundred lyrics, ballads, and short poems.

The subjects and illustration of these poems, which are very varied, are evidently derived at first hand from life and nature, and do not result from the too common process of "pouring out of one vessel into another." They have a quality of their own, and their vivid colouring and carefully manipulated detail are

given forth from the treasury of the poet's brain, well and largely stored with memories of the scenery and manners of his birth-place, in which locality he long resided, and where his habit of out-door activity made him familiar with all its characteristics. We find his Muse enriched not alone with the quaint or sweetly sounding names of the rivers, brooks, lakes, mountains, glens, strands, cliffs, and bays of his native North-West, but his words livingly bring them before the mind's eye of his readers; he sings of the ruined abbey, castle, and round-tower, of fishermen and sailors, of milkmaids, of pilgrims at a holy well, of the peasant girl at a dance, of the pilot's daughter, of worshippers at mass, of the country fair, of rustic lovers, of children, and of the fairies also, of his own part of the world.

Several of Mr. Allingham's ballads are found printed in the humblest form, in the collections of the itinerant ballad-mongers; as for example, 'Lady Mary Donnelly,' 'The Milkmaid,' 'The Winding Banks of Erne,' 'Among the Heather,' 'The Girls' Lamentation,' 'Nanny's Sailor Lad,' 'Abbey Asaroe.'

As characteristic poems in various styles might perhaps be named those lyrics entitled 'Æolian Harps,' 'The Dream,' 'The Dirty Old Man,' 'Emily,' 'The Fairies,' 'Robin Redbreast,' 'The Lupracaun,'—the three last, poems for children,—'Mea Culpa,' and the following, which we extract as a specimen of Mr. Allingham's Muse.

" O Unknown Belov'd One! to the mellow season
 Branches in the lawn make drooping bow'rs;
 Vase and plot burn scarlet, gold, and azure;
 Honeysuckles wind the tall grey turret,
 And pale passion-flow'rs.
 Come thou, come thou to my lonely thought,
 O Unknown Belov'd One.

" Now, at evening twilight, dusky dew down-wavers,
 Soft stars crown the grove-encircled hill;
 Breathe the new-mown meadows, broad and misty;
 Through the heavy grass the rail is talking;
 All beside is still.
 Trace with me the wandering avenue,
 Thou Unknown Belov'd One.

" In the mystic realm, and in the time of visions,
 I thy lover have no need to woo;

There I hold thy hand in mine, thou dearest,
 And thy soul in mine, and feel its throbbing,
 Tender, deep, and true :
 Then my tears are love, and thine are love,
 Thou Unknown Belov'd One !

“ Is thy voice a wavelet on the listening darkness ?
 Are thine eyes unfolding from their veil ?
 Wilt thou come before the signs of winter—
 Days that shred the bough with trembling fingers,
 Nights that weep and wail ?
 Art thou Love indeed, or art thou Death,
 O Unknown Belov'd One ? ”

In 1864 came forth as a volume—having previously appeared in separate portions in ‘ Fraser’s Magazine ’—the longest of Mr. Allingham’s poems, entitled ‘ Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland,’ a work of nearly 5000 lines, in the old heroic couplet. “ It is a poem,” to quote the preface, “ on everyday Irish affairs,—a new and difficult literary experiment.” The persons are Sir Ulick Harvey, an old landed proprietor ; his nephew, Mr. Bloomfield, a young one ; Mr. Pigot, agent to both ; tenants upon each estate, with so much as seemed proportionate respecting their wives, families, friends, neighbouring landlords, clergy, Ribbonmen, politicians, etc. A variety of Irish scenes and characters are depicted from the author’s personal observation with photographic truthfulness ; and the true principles which ought, in the author’s opinion, to guide an Irish landlord, are set forth in an artistic form.

As specimens of this poem, we will first present the reader with the following poetical retrospect of Irish history, and then with portraits of Sir Ulick Harvey and his agent Mr. Pigot.

“ South-westward, where the autumnal sun went down,
 A lake-reflected headland heaved its crown
 Of darkling trees, and, knew you where to search,
 The hoary ruins of a little church,
 That mingled there with human skulls and bones
 The mossy downfall of its sculptured stones ;
 While, like one poem scatheless and sublime
 Amid the vast forgetfulness of time,
 Slender and tall a Round Tower’s pointed crest
 Rose dimly black against the gorgeous west.

" Methinks I stand with Neal, and, wide-eyed, gaze
 Far through the wondrous world of former days,
 In clear-obscure extends th' Ogygian Isle
 Deep-forested, but lit with many a smile
 Of lake and river, and empurpling air,
 The mantle of its mountains; wolf and bear
 In rocky cave and wild-wood shadow skulk;
 Free rove the stag and heavy-headed elk;
 Broad plain and valley spread their brilliant green,
 With pathless fen and sombre moor between;
 The changeful waste of ocean circling all,
 Whose tides in frith and channel flow and fall
 To dance the wild man's curragh,*—till, some day,
 Poops of strange wing are gliding up his bay;
 An era, whilst he stares with dread and wonder,
 Closes its portals, without crash of thunder;
 Portals to us (yet sun and moon were bright)
 That seem the barriers of a realm of night.
 At history's dawn, the sons of the great East,
 Gigantic, spectral, doubtful, move in mist,
 Old Afric, Scythic or Phenician fames,
 Nemidians, or Fomorians, dusky names,
 Firbolgs, Danaäns, and Milesians proud,—
 Fair shadowy Queens, like floating forms of cloud,
 With rugged Kings, Druids white-raimented,
 A thin gold crescent on each awful head,
 Sage Brehons, Bards and Minstrels; and a roar
 Of battles, like a sea on distant shore,
 Sounds from the mighty hollow of the Past."

" AN IRISH LANDLORD AND HIS AGENT.

" The realm of Bloomfield, late his uncle's ward,
 And that which owns Sir Ulick for its lord,
 Pigot now governs, agent wise and great,
 Rich man himself, grand-juror, magistrate.
 'Twas taught as part of Bloomfield's early creed,
 ' Pigot—in-val-u-able man indeed !'
 And though Sir Ulick loves to seem to reign,
 Pigot's least whisper never falls in vain.
 You find in old Sir Ulick Harvey's face
 The looks of long command, and comely race;
 No small man sees a brother in those eyes
 Of calm and frosty blue, like winter skies;
 Courteous his voice, yet all the pride is there,
 Pride like a halo crowns his silver hair;

* Currah, or coracle, a little boat of hide stretched upon wicker.

'Tis unmisgiving pride that makes him frank
 With humble folk, and dress beneath his rank.
 Born in the purple, he could hardly know
 Less of the tides of life that round him flow.

Fat Pigot turn'd to every one who spoke,
 And laugh'd when each was done, as at a joke ;
 His fun is somewhat threadbare, but you half
 Believe it rich, so hearty is his laugh ;
 And not ill-furnish'd he with jest and tale.
 Beetroot beside his glowing cheek were pale.
 Kind to his household, jolly with his friends,
 Business begun, all Pigot's feeling ends ;
 With jovial voice and look, his hand, like Fate's,
 Can freeze the dwellers upon four estates,
 Whose slavish flattery finds a self-redress,
 A sort of freedom, in its own excess.
 Their mother-wit,—debased through dismal years
 Of rapine and oppression, blood and tears,
 To craft and cunning,—twists in reptile form,
 A slimy, soft, and poison-bearing worm.
 Be silent, noisy tongues on either shore !
 Denounce, defend, recriminate no more !
 In history's record England reads her blame,
 Ireland her grief, her folly, and her shame ;
 Let each peruse with humble soul and sage,
 And, from the past, amend the future page."

'Laurence Bloomfield' had the honour of being praised by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, and men in Ireland of every party have recognized the faithfulness of its delineations ; nevertheless the general English public, never very curious about Irish affairs, and at present more than ever weary and disgusted with them, have given comparatively little attention to this interesting, very graphic, and carefully elaborated poem.

In truth, although Mr. Allingham is free from partisanship and provincialism—and therefore sometimes reproached as "unpatriotic" by one class of his fellow-Irishmen, whilst regarded as dangerously liberal by another class,—his verse is far more deeply imbued with the colours of Irish character and scenery than that of any other living poetical writer. This special quality may have hindered his general popularity ; the more so, inasmuch as the fashion of the time in poetry has set strongly in other directions.

Mr. Allingham, who is unmarried, has resided for the last two

or three years at Lymington, in Hampshire, and contributes occasionally to periodical literature.

Various of Mr. Allingham's poems have been translated into German. An American edition, but not a complete one, has been published at Boston, by Ticknor and Field.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20 Baker Street, W.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, BART.

THE Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., late Lord Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, is descended from a family of Scottish extraction. He is the third son of the late Mr. David Pollock, the well-known saddler, of Charing Cross, London; his mother was Sarah, daughter of Richard Parsons, Esq. He is the younger brother of the late Sir David Pollock, who was for some time Chief Justice of Bombay, and elder brother of Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., one of the most distinguished generals in Her Majesty's Bengal army.

Sir Frederick was born in London on the 23rd of September, 1783, and having received the rudiments of his education privately, at the age of 16 he went to St. Paul's School, then under the head-mastership of the late Rev. Dr. Roberts. He proceeded thence, in 1802, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was in the first class at every college examination; in 1806 he closed his undergraduate career by graduating B.A. as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, and in the following year he was elected to a Fellowship of his college. Few men, indeed, can look back on a more distinguished career in our English universities than can Sir F. Pollock.

Having been called to Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1807, and bringing his characteristic thoroughness and capacity for work to his chosen profession, he soon had an extensive and lucrative practice both in London and the provinces: he long occupied a prominent place

on the Northern Circuit, and regularly went the rounds at a time when Scarlett and Campbell, Brougham and Cresswell regulated its etiquette and presided over its revels. His success, perhaps, was not so much owing to his attributes as a speaker, as to the great scholastic reputation which preceded his appearance in our courts of law, and to his extensive and accurate legal knowledge. This reputation, which preceded his *début* at the Bar, secured him many clients from the outset. A considerable portion of his early practice consisted in cases which were submitted to him for advice in his chambers, and which were never brought into court; and, as a rule, there are few opinions similarly given by other men more to be relied on. His business in the courts at Westminster was select rather than extensive; and after a successful practice for twenty years, he obtained a silk gown, attaining the dignity of King's Counsel in 1827. From that time, however, his progress was rapid; for many years he engrossed the leading business in his circuit, and was retained in nearly every cause of importance. Attorneys and suitors alike thought themselves safe when they had secured his services, and not unfrequently were left lamenting when told that their adversaries had forestalled them.

From the legal to the senatorial side of Westminster Hall is with most able and ambitious lawyers only a natural transition, and accordingly, in 1831 Mr. Pollock was returned as M.P. for Huntingdon in the Tory interest; and on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office in December, 1834, he received the appointment of Attorney-General, and was knighted in due course. He did not long enjoy the distinction, for in April, 1835, owing to the dissolution of the Peel Ministry, Sir Frederick Pollock had to resign with his colleagues. He, however, still retained his seat for Huntingdon; and in 1841, when Sir Robert Peel returned to power, Sir Frederick resumed his functions as Attorney-General. He continued to hold that office till 1844, when he succeeded his old friend and circuit companion, the late Lord Abinger, as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and at the same time was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

It would perhaps be superfluous to pronounce a laboured eulogy upon the merits of that judicial career which has lasted so long, and which retained up to its last hour the brightness of its meridian. It was Sir Frederick's good fortune to be gifted with a

physique whose vigour and endurance were equal to the clearness of his intellect and the quickness of his perception. Like his personal friend and political foe, Lord Campbell, he was verging on fifty when he entered the House of Commons, and was far into the sere and yellow leaf of ordinary men when he took his seat upon the bench ; but there was no serenity or yellowness with him. He rejoiced in an old age of continual and apparently perennial greenness. To the last he retained his kindness of heart, uncorroded by all his experience of the weak, warped side of human nature, and his genial and lively humour was as ready and as playful during the last Guildhall sittings as when he first made his appearance at the bar or took his seat in the Court of Exchequer.

Perfectly *au fait* in all the antiquated refinements of old-fashioned special pleading, he saw a new and greatly improved system introduced in 1852, following close after the changes wrought by the County Court Act of 1847 ; but neither the one measure nor the other interfered with the discharge of his duty, or shocked his professional predilections for that to which he had been so long accustomed. His leaning was ever to the side of substantial justice, rather than to that of technical accuracy ; and while sensible of the scientific value of the latter, he would never, unless absolutely obliged, allow it to defeat the higher claims of the former. To this desire for securing the triumph of right and the punishment of wrong, must be attributed that readiness to take a side which has sometimes been made a subject of disparagement by captious critics ; but even in this failing, if such it be, "he leaned to virtue's side." If his anxiety to place the salient points of a case before the jury sometimes led him, in a measure, to lose the judge in the advocate, his charges were for the most part as solemn and impressive as they were clear and effective. In no matter would he stoop to merely conventional views of morality and duty. His judicial charges were frequently delivered with an emphasis and eloquence which moved the deepest passions of his auditory. Repeatedly during the summing up at Müller's trial every sound was hushed and every nerve was strained as the force and significance of some seemingly slight piece of evidence were pointed out, as the bearing for or against the prisoner was indicated with telling effect to the painfully interested jurymen who were dismissed to their deliberations with

an earnest and solemn adjuration to do their duty, whether by condemning or acquitting the prisoner. In a different way his dealing with the 'Alexandra' case was equally noticeable. Repeatedly pressed by the Attorney-General, he refused to sign a bill of exceptions to what he had not said, or to consent to certify that he had directed the jury in words he had never used. The result was that the Crown lawyers, who had hoped to make the judge responsible for their own mistakes, were signally defeated, and the prosecution failed.

In a notice of the retirement of Sir Frederick Pollock, which appeared in the 'Standard,' the writer concludes by observing that, although "we shall see him no more upon the bench, the memory of his name and fame, his celebrity as an advocate, his soundness as a lawyer, his eminence as a judge, his excellence as a man, his courtesy as a gentleman, will continue to be cherished as things of honourable records to the Bar. Full of years and full of honours, he leaves the arena of his early struggles and ultimate triumphs as a well-graced actor leaves the stage. Inscribed on the walls of the Middle Temple, 'the working man's Inn of Court,' his name will go down in company with the long roll of worthies who have ennobled the annals of the higher branch of the legal profession, and will continue, so long as the English Bar shall last, to furnish an incentive to the diligent study of its intricacies, to the upright and honourable practice of its labours, the persevering and undeviating pursuit of its rewards. In his life we see for the hundredth time how institutions which some politicians are fond of denouncing as aristocratically exclusive, nevertheless permit a rise within the lifetime of one man from the ranks of the trading middle class to the highest and most honourable position which personal worth, eminent ability, unwearied assiduity, and unmeasured public confidence can confer. A man who has done all this may surely say that he has not lived in vain; and a country in which a man can do it is not one whose institutions can be worthy of the unmeasured terms in which some demagogues are fond of denouncing them."

During his career as Chief Baron, many cases of great importance were tried by him, including those of the Mannings for murder; Müller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, above alluded to, in 1863; and Kohl for murder in 1864. It may indeed be said that his career as a Judge was one whose youthful promise was

more than redeemed by the performance of his maturer years. On his retirement from the Bench in July, 1866, Sir F. Pollock received the honour of a baronetcy, on the recommendation of the Earl of Derby. It is agreed among lawyers of all parties that, by his retirement, the Bench is deprived of one of its most distinguished ornaments, the Bar of an eminent authority, and the nation of an able and laborious public servant.

Sir Frederick, it may be mentioned, takes an especial delight in the pursuits of photography, and occasionally presides at the meetings of the council and members of the London Photographic Society, held at King's College. He has also contributed several papers on his favourite subject to the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society.

Sir Frederick has been twice married; first in 1813, to Frances, daughter of F. Rivers, Esq., of Spring Gardens, London, who died in 1827; and secondly in 1834, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Captain Richard Langslow, of Hatton, Hounslow, Middlesex. He has ten children living by each of his marriages. His eldest son, who is heir to his baronetcy, is Mr. William Frederick Pollock, barrister-at-law, who was born in 1815, and married in 1844, Julia, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Creed, by whom he has issue three sons.



Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20 Baker Street, W.

B. B. WOODWARD, ESQ., F.S.A.

MR. BERNARD BOLINGBROKE WOODWARD, Librarian to Her Majesty, whose portrait figures on the opposite page, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Samuel Woodward, of Norwich, who, in early life, was engaged in the counting-house of Mr. Alderman Herring, a manufacturer in that city, and subsequently as a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Gurneys there. Mr. Woodward, sen., devoted himself largely to the study of geology and antiquities, and with singular success. Of works published by him may be mentioned his 'Synoptical Table of Organic Remains' and his 'Geology of Norfolk;' he also contributed many papers to the 'Archæologia,' notable amongst which is his 'Roman Norfolk.' His 'History of Norwich Castle' was published after his death (which occurred in the year 1838) by the late Mr. Hudson Gurney, who also purchased the whole of his MSS. and drawings.

Mr. B. B. Woodward was born at Norwich, in the year 1816, and, having received the rudiments of his education in his native city, graduated at London University as a student in a theological college near London. He officiated for a few years as minister of a small congregation of Independent Dissenters in Norfolk, and subsequently settled in London as an author and literary worker.

His first work was published in 1851, entitled 'A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the final Incorporation of the Principality with England.' He afterwards wrote 'A History of America to the End of the Administration of President Polk,' which was published in three volumes. The earliest chapters of this work were written by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, and it was published in the United States alone.

Mr. Woodward has also been engaged in the revision of

standard educational and other works in extensive circulation, and has at various times contributed to the magazines, reviews, and other periodical literature of the day, including the 'Eclectic Review,' 'Gentleman's Magazine,' etc. etc.

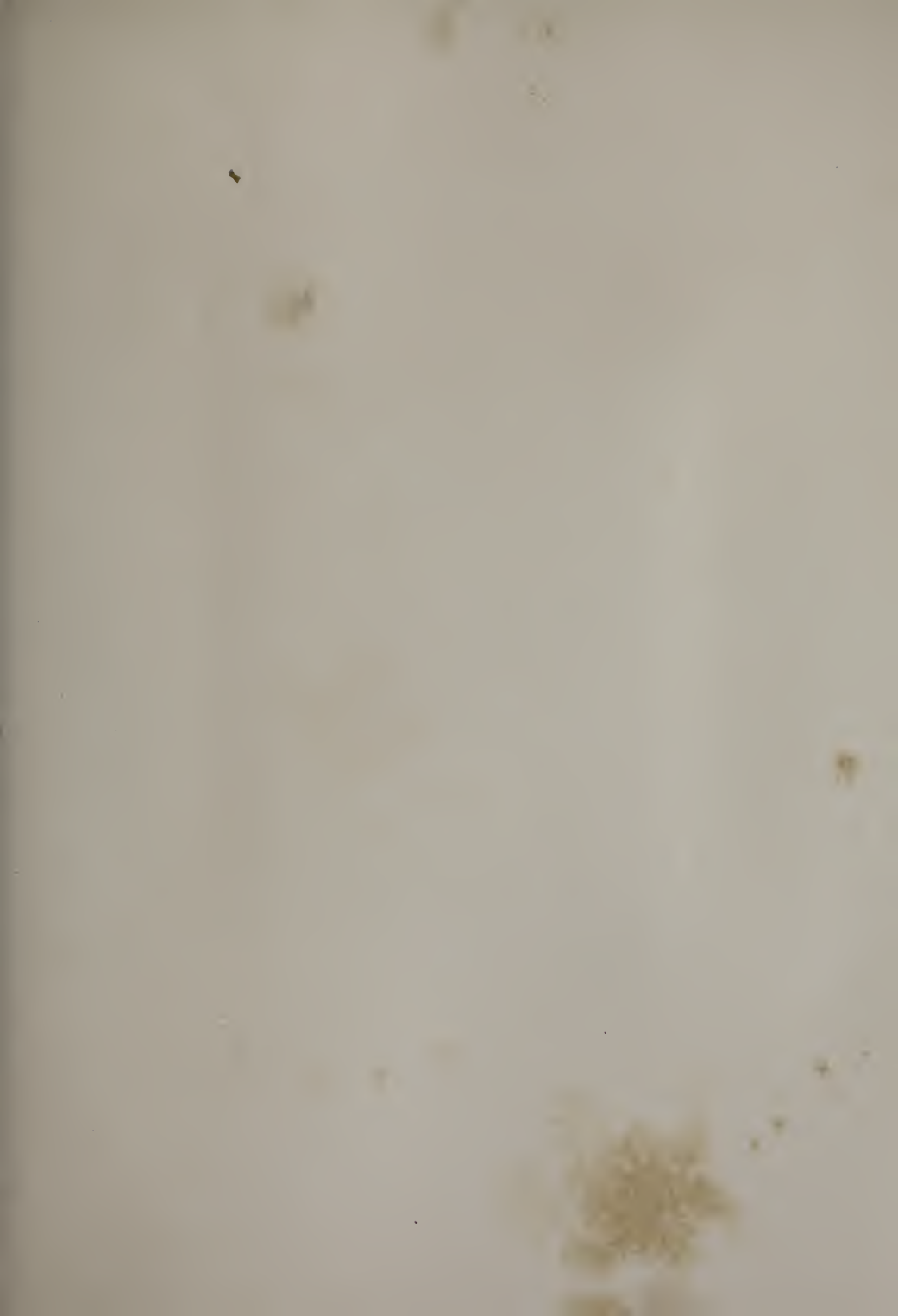
He some time since commenced 'A History of Hampshire,' which is now being continued on another plan by the Rev. Theodore Wilks. He has also been long engaged in preparing for publication by Messrs. Longman and Co. a general dictionary of dates, entitled 'A Cyclopædia of History and Chronology.'

In 1860, on the death of Mr. Glover, Mr. Woodward was appointed Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen at Windsor Castle, and Keeper of Prints and Drawings. In 1863 he founded, and has edited to the present time, the 'Fine Arts Quarterly Review.' He is now, (January, 1867,) under the sanction of the Queen, with the assistance of Mr. Panizzi and Dr. Sharpey, engaged in the reproduction of the Anatomical Drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, in the Royal Collection.

Dr. Samuel P. Woodward, his next brother, (who died in 1865,) held for many years a distinguished post in the department of Geology and Mineralogy in the British Museum; he was before that Curator of the Geological Society of London and Professor of Botany and Geology in the Royal Agricultural College. He subsequently became Examiner to the Council of Military Education, Examiner in Geology to the University of London, and a Member of the Council of the Geological Society. He acquired a wide and deserved credit for his great attainments in Botany and Palæontology, and for discoveries in the habits, etc., of Molluscs. His 'Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells,' which appeared between the years 1851 and 1856, though now needing revision from his corrected copy, has been used as a text-book in that department of Science, in every part of the world.

Mr. Henry Woodward, Mr. B. B. Woodward's youngest brother, now an assistant in the Geological Department of the British Museum, has acquired a high position in the scientific world by his researches and discoveries among fossil Crustaceans.

Mr. Bernard B. Woodward has been twice married, and has a family of one son and three daughters.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards 20 Baker Street W

W. J. THOMS, ESQ., F.S.A.

It is difficult to conceive a life more barren of incidents than that of a man who, entering early into the Civil Service of the Crown, and marrying early, has been content to pass his days in the alternate discharge of his official duties and the enjoyment of his quiet home. Such has been the case with the subject of the present memoir, Mr. William John Thoms, the well-known literary antiquary, and editor of 'Notes and Queries.'

He is the son of the late Nathaniel Thoms, Esq., Secretary of the First Commission of Revenue Inquiry, and was born at Westminster on the 16th of November, 1803. Having received a good private education, he commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's office at Chelsea Hospital, and for many years occupied his leisure hours by contributing to the 'Foreign Quarterly Review,' and other periodicals.

In 1828 he edited a collection of 'Early English Prose Romances,' with bibliographical and historical introductions; a new edition of which appeared in 1858. He is also the author of 'Lays and Legends of Various Nations,' which appeared in 1834; and of a useful compilation, entitled the 'Book of the Court,' published in 1838, which includes an account of the history and nature of the principal offices of State. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians in 1838; he is also a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and has for many years acted as Honorary Secretary of the Camden Society.

In 1839 Mr. Thoms edited for the Camden Society, 'Anecdotes and Traditions Illustrative of Early English History,' a work which was followed in 1842 by an excellent edition of 'Stowe's

Survey of London,' with notes and a biographical sketch of the author. In 1844 he published for the Percy Society a reprint of Caxton's version of 'Reynard the Fox,' with notes and an introductory sketch of the romance, which was first translated into English and printed by Caxton in 1481. In 1849 Mr. Thoms published a translation of Worsaae's 'Primeval Antiquities of Denmark,' to which he contributed much valuable and original matter.

Probably, however, Mr. Thoms is more widely known, and will hereafter be better remembered as the projector and editor of 'Notes and Queries,' a well-known periodical, which was established by him in November, 1849. The happy idea that originated this publication, Mr. Thoms has been enabled to carry out most successfully, in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large number of literary friends. A third series of this most useful periodical was commenced in January, 1862.

Mr. Thoms, having held for many years the office of Clerk of the Printed Papers in the House of Lords, was, in 1863, without any application on his part, appointed to the post of Deputy Librarian.

Like Charles Lamb, Mr. Thoms loves "the oddities of authorship, heads with some diverting twist in them," so that what few books he has produced exhibit some little novelty of thought or treatment. His 'Three Notelets on Shakespeare,' published in 1865, in which he reprinted three essays on Shakespeare literature, illustrate this. 'Shakespeare in Germany,' published in the 'New Monthly' in 1840, was the earliest attempt to call the attention of English readers to the connection which exists between the old German and old English drama, and to the visit of a company of English comedians to Germany in Shakespeare's time. In his paper, entitled 'Was Shakespeare Ever a Soldier?' (reprinted from 'Notes and Queries') he is believed by many competent judges to have established a new phase in the life of the dramatist; and his 'Folklore of Shakespeare,' reprinted from the 'Athenæum,' was the first attempt to illustrate the popular superstitions alluded to by Shakespeare, by the cognate traditions of the Continent.

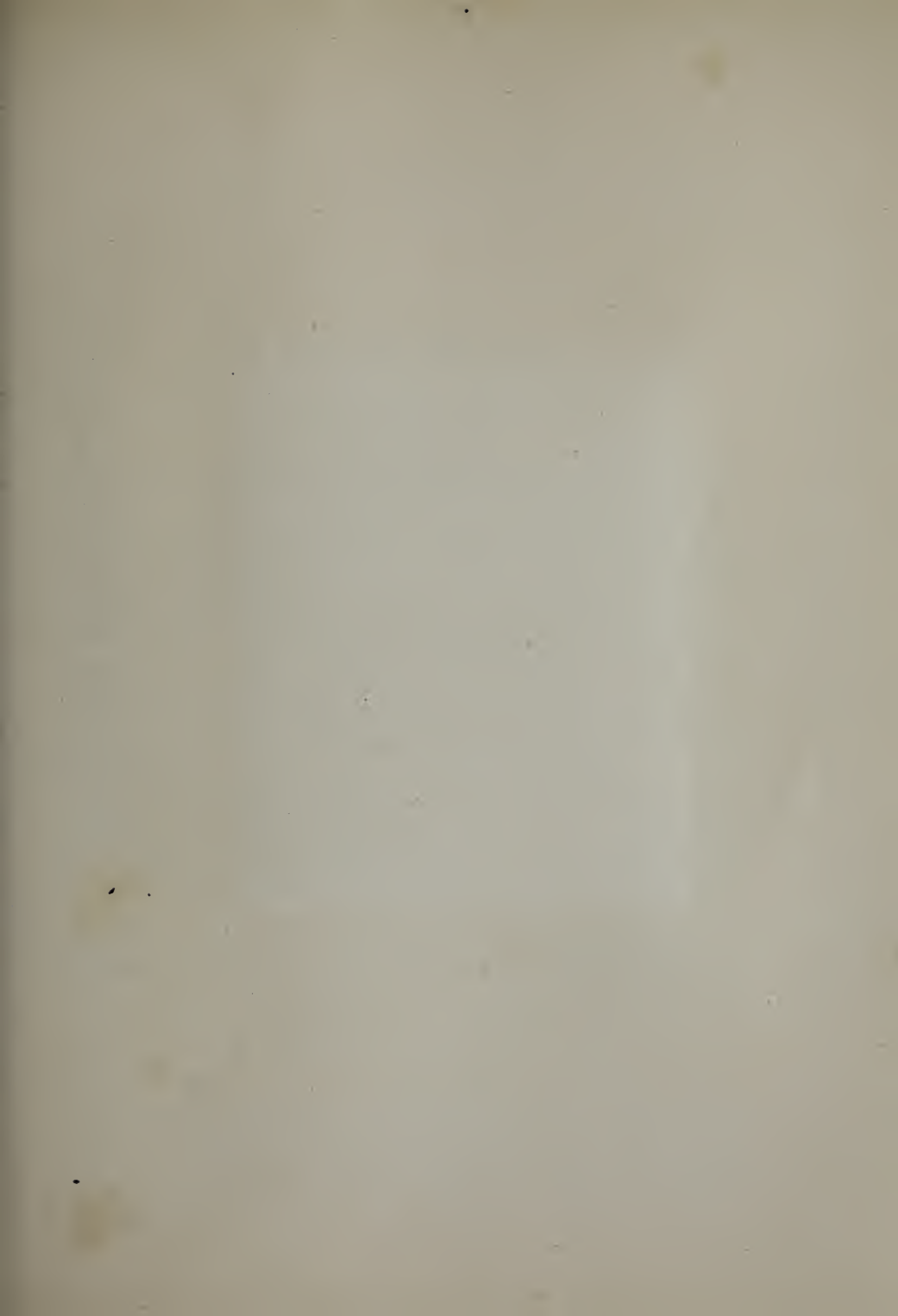
We may be pardoned for here mentioning the fact that it was when inviting assistance in the preservation of our old superstitions and mythology, that Mr. Thoms first made public the word

'folklore,' to designate the subjects of popular belief and knowledge. The word was at once caught up and adopted in England and on the Continent, and few would now believe that the term never existed until Mr. Thoms made use of it in the 'Athenæum' of 22nd of August, 1846.

To have hit upon so good an idea as 'Notes and Queries,' and coined so good a word as *folklore*, may be no great proofs of genius, but they show some tact and appreciation of the wants which they are respectively intended to supply.



Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20 Baker Street W



G. SCHARF, ESQ., F.S.A.

MR. GEORGE SCHARF, who has been for many years well known as a writer on subjects connected with art, is the son of a well-known artist, bearing the same name, a native of Bavaria, who had settled in England early in 1816. He (the father) was a countryman of Sennerfelder, the inventor of lithography, and became one of the very first artists to practise the art in London. He subsequently was distinguished by his faithful and spirited drawings, in water-colours and on stone, of objects of natural history. A large collection of his views of old London, from 1816 to 1855, are now deposited in the British Museum. His views of the former approaches to old London Bridge are hung in the library of Guildhall in the City. He died in November, 1860.

Mr. George Scharf the younger was born in St. Martin's Lane, London, on the 16th of December, 1820; he was educated at the London University, Gower Street, and having studied the principles of painting under his father, became himself a skilful artist.

At an early age he had imbibed a great liking for theatrical representations, and, as a child, was encouraged by his father to make sketches of the performers on the stage, which ensured for him a rapidity and facility with the pencil that has been of special value in the after portion of his career. His first published attempt at etching was a series of outlines representing scenic effects from Mr. Macready's magnificent revivals of Shakespeare's plays and other classical dramas at Covent Garden Theatre during his management, 1837-39. The preface was dedicated by permission to the great tragedian, who was one of the young artist's earliest patrons.

After gaining medals at the Society of Arts, he was admitted a Student of the Royal Academy, 23rd May, 1838. In 1839–40 he travelled through Italy, and accompanied the late Sir Charles Fellows in a journey through Lycia and other parts of Asia Minor, whither he proceeded again in 1843, as draughtsman to a Government expedition. He succeeded Mr. H. Corbould as draughtsman of antiquities to the British Museum. His Lycian views and antiquarian drawings are preserved in the Museum department of antiquities.

After his return from the East, Mr. Scharf painted some oil pictures, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution; his time, however, has been chiefly devoted to book illustrations, among which may be mentioned Fellows's 'Lycia,' Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' Milman's 'Horace,' Kugler's 'Handbook of Italian Painters,' Layard's works on 'Nineveh,' and Dr. Smith's 'Classical Dictionary;' he also drew the illustrations for Keats's Poems, Pollock's 'Dante,' Murray's 'Illustrated Prayer-Book,' and 'The Life of Stothard.'

In 1852 Mr. Scharf was elected a Fellow of the Society of Arts, and in 1858 he became a Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute of Rome. After delivering a course of lectures upon Italian art, at the Royal Institution, London, he was appointed Art Secretary, and also Director of the Gallery of Old Masters at the Manchester Exhibition of 1857. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1852. He took an active part in assisting Mr. Charles Kean in the production of the "Winter's Tale," with classical scenery and appointments, in 1856, at the Princess's Theatre.

Mr. G. Scharf has been for some years Secretary and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, in which capacity he has been indefatigable. He is the author of a 'History of the Characteristics of Greek Art,' prefixed to Wordsworth's 'Greece,' of 'Descriptions of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts at the Crystal Palace,' also of 'Artistic and Descriptive Notes on the most Remarkable Pictures in the British Institution Exhibition of Ancient Masters held in 1858,' and of a 'Catalogue of Pictures and Works of Art in Blenheim Palace,' published in 1860. He also took part in the first competition for historical designs for frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, and the subject of his cartoon exhibited in Westminster Hall was 'Caractacus.'

Mr. Scharf is the author of a *catalogue raisonné* of the pictures belonging to the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House, and during last year, delivered a course of lectures on English Historical Portraits at the Royal and London Institutions of London. These lectures referred principally to the genuineness and reliability of the contents of the great Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington.

Mr. Scharf's researches have been the means of recovering the names of various historical portraits that had been lost for a long period, such as the famous Duchess of Milan—whom Henry VIII. would fain have married—at Windsor Castle; Margaret, Wife of Philip III. of Spain, at Buckingham Palace; two Spanish Princesses, at Hampton Court, hitherto known as Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth when infants; and the Children of Christian II. of Denmark, generally known, through the title of Vertue's engraving, by the false name of the three children of Henry VII. His latest monograph has been on the Procession of Queen Elizabeth to Blackfriars in 1600, erroneously published by Vertue as a visit to Hunsdon House in 1571.

In 1850, when on a visit to the late Mr. Smith-Barry, at Marbury Hall in Cheshire, where many valuable remains of ancient sculpture have been preserved, Mr. Scharf detected, thrown aside among lumber under a staircase, a genuine fragment of the frieze of the Parthenon. It consisted of the upper portion of one of the slabs, sculptured with horsemen galloping to the left, and belonged to the northern line of frieze. On communicating this discovery to Mr. Barry, and on indicating the gap in the range of Museum sculptures, to which it belonged, the owner generously agreed to restore it to its original position, and the fragment may still be distinguished in the British Museum by its whiteness of colour and superiority of preservation. It was engraved, with a notice of Marbury Hall, in the 'Illustrated London News,' of November 30, 1850.



Photographed by James Edwards 20 Baker Street W.

J. A. ST. JOHN, Esq.

MR. JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN, a prolific miscellaneous writer, whose portrait figures on the opposite page, is a gentleman of Welsh extraction, being the son of Mr. Gelly St. John, a farmer of Whitland, in the county of Carmarthen, where he was born on the 24th of September, 1801. He is descended from that portion of the St. John family which, in the Civil Wars, took up arms for the Commonwealth. At the Restoration, one of his ancestors fled into Wales and died in Brecknockshire, after which some of his posterity went into Carmarthenshire, where, by degrees, they dwindled into tenant-farmers, the condition in which Mr. St. John's father found his lot cast. His maternal ancestors were Venetians of the Morosini family, now extinct. His great-grandfather, when chaplain to the English Embassy at Venice, married Angelica Morosini, and, on his return, brought her back to Wales, where she became the mother of a numerous family of sons and daughters.

After receiving the rudiments of his education at a village grammar-school, Mr. J. A. St. John became, by the aid of a Welsh clergyman, a fair classical scholar, and taught himself the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages.

At the age of seventeen he came to London and commenced his literary career; he was subsequently the editor of a Plymouth newspaper, wrote an Oriental poem, entitled "Abdallah," and, returning to London, became the coadjutor of the late Mr. James Silk Buckingham in conducting the 'Oriental Herald,' several of the articles in which were contributions of his pen. In 1827 he took part in the establishment of a literary journal called the 'London Weekly Review,' but, after a fair trial, the attempt proved unsuccessful.

In 1829 Mr. St. John took up his residence in Normandy, which he carefully explored, recording his experiences in a volume published in 'Constable's Miscellany.' During his sojourn in Normandy he informs us that he met with several members of the de St. Jean family, who, closely resembling his own English relatives in features, person, and complexion, treated him with as much kindness as if the interval of nearly eight hundred years, which separated him from his and their common ancestor, had only been of a few months' duration. He subsequently removed to Paris, where he prosecuted his literary labours with great diligence.

In 1832, leaving his wife and family in Switzerland, he journeyed to Egypt, visiting Malta, Sicily, and Naples. He travelled over the greater part of Egypt on foot, penetrating that land as far as to the confines of Upper Nubia. On his return to Cairo, he undertook what was then a very hazardous journey, across the Libyan desert to the Fayoum and the shores of Lake Mœris. Returning to the Nilotic valley, he descended the left bank of the river, by the False Pyramid, Sakkara, and the Bird Mummy Pits. He also visited the ruins of Memphis, and finally re-embarked at Alexandria for Europe.

On his return to England in 1834, he published his travels, under the title of 'Egypt and Mohammed Ali.' He next wrote 'The Lives of Celebrated Travellers,' and subsequently collected some of his own earlier essays, under the title of 'The Anatomy of Society.'

Taking up his abode once more in France, he published, in rapid succession, a work on the 'History, Manners, etc., of the Hindoos,' in two volumes, for the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, editions of Locke, Milton, Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia,' Sir Thomas Brown's 'Religio Medici,' Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and also wrote two novels, 'Tales of the Ramadhan,' and 'Margaret Ravenscroft,' each in three volumes. In 1842 he published his best and most important work, 'History of the Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece,' in three volumes, for the due execution of which he had visited Egypt, Sicily, and Greece.

Since that time, although suffering from partial loss of sight, Mr. St. John has written 'Sir Cosmo Digby,' a novel in 3 vols.; 'Isis, an Egyptian Pilgrimage,' in 2 vols.; 'There and Back Again, in search of Beauty;' 'The Nemesis of Power, or Causes and Forms of Revolutions;' 'The Ring and the Veil,' a novel;

'Life of Louis Napoleon;' 'The Education of the People;' 'Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross;' and 'The Preaching of Christ.' He has since published, in two volumes, 'A History of the Four Conquests of England,' containing a complete history of the nation from the earliest ages to the death of William the Norman. Mr. St. John has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature throughout life, and also an uncompromising supporter of Liberal principles in politics.

Mr. St. John married, in 1819, Eliza Agar, a daughter of Dr. Hansard, by whom he has a family of twelve children. Of these, four have adopted literature as a profession. His eldest son, Mr. Percy B. St. John, born in 1821, is known as the author of 'The Arctic Crusoe,' 'The White Stone Canoe,' 'Miranda,' etc.

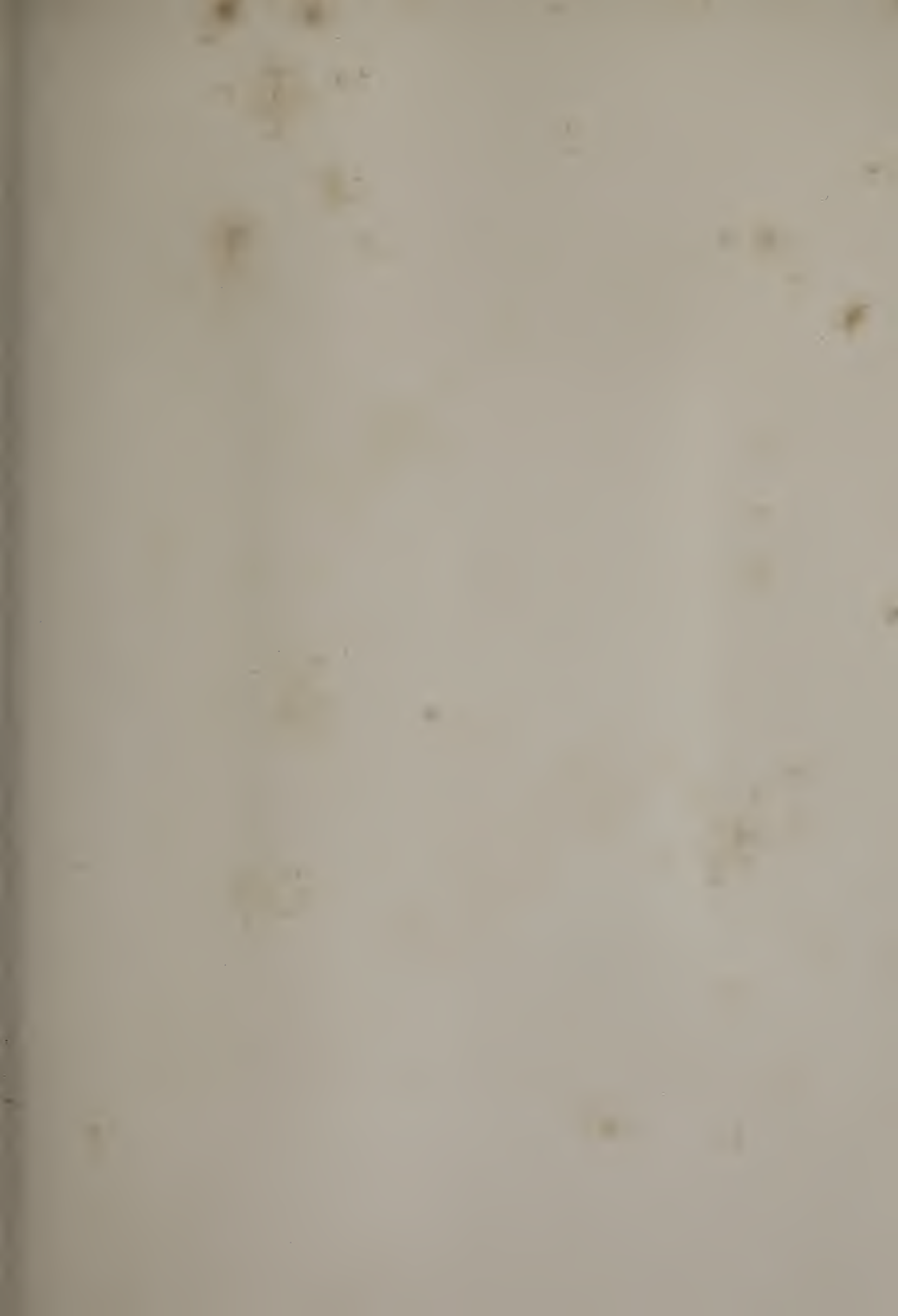
Mr. Bayle St. John, his second son, was born in 1822. He at first intended to become an artist, but at the age of seventeen abandoned that idea, and became a contributor to the 'Penny Magazine,' 'Frazer's Magazine,' the 'Foreign Quarterly,' and other periodicals. In 1846, like his father, he visited Egypt, and crossed the arid and dangerous Libyan desert. On his return to England he published a narrative of his travels in one of the volumes of Murray's 'Home and Colonial Library.' He afterwards took up his residence in Paris, where he wrote an interesting work, entitled 'Two Years' Residence in a Levantine Family.' A second visit to Egypt furnished him with materials for his 'Village Life in Egypt.' He has since published, in rapid succession, 'Purple Tints of Paris,' 'The Turks in Europe,' 'The Hungarian Emigration into Turkey,' 'The Travels of an Arab Merchant,' 'The Louvre, a biography of a Museum,' 'Maretimo, a Story of Adventure,' 'The Subalpine Kingdom,' 'The Memoirs of St. Simon,' 'Montaigne, the Essayist,' etc. etc.

Mr. Horace St. John is author of a work in two volumes, on 'The Indian Archipelago,' a 'History of the British Conquests in India,' and of a 'Life of Columbus.'

Mr. Vane Ireton St. John has also devoted himself to literature, written several novels, and has been long engaged in collecting materials for a 'Life of Sir Francis Drake.'

Mr. Spencer St. John, who was for many years Consul-General in Borneo, and is now Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Hayti, has published a work in two volumes, entitled 'Life in the Forests of the Far East,' in which he gives a graphic account of

Borneo and neighbouring islands, and of the manners and customs of the inhabitants. During the summer of 1866, Mr. Spencer St. John accompanied his father to Spain for the purpose of obtaining materials for a 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh,' on which the latter has been engaged for more than seven years.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20, Baker Street, W.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ., LL.D.

DR. WILLIAM SMITH, the Classical Examiner in the University of London, was born in London on the 20th of May, 1814. He became a student of this university on its opening in 1828, and not only gained the highest prizes in the senior Latin and Greek classes, but acquired, under the late Dr. Rosen, a knowledge of Sanscrit, Arabic, and other Oriental languages. Dr. Smith's earliest publication was an essay upon the 'Study of Comparative Grammar,' which appeared in 1839 in the third volume of the Papers of the 'Central Society of Education,' the object of which was "to direct the attention of English scholars to an interesting branch of science which had been cultivated with much success in Germany, and to exhibit a few of the most striking facts in this science, which had been explained by Bopp, Von Humboldt, Schlegel, and many other eminent philologists." About the same time he wrote, in the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' an elaborate article upon "Language," which attracted considerable attention at a time when the study of Comparative Philology was little known and seldom pursued in this country. Shortly afterwards he was selected, together with Dr. Leonhard Schmitz, to complete the translation of Niebuhr's 'History of Rome,' which had been commenced by the late Archdeacon Hare and the present Bishop of St. David's.

In 1840 Dr. William Smith commenced the publication in parts of the well-known Classical Dictionaries with which his name is so intimately connected. He was the sole editor of these works, and wrote many of the most important articles himself, the rest being contributed by many eminent scholars in both England and Germany. The first of these elaborate works was the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,' in one large volume

(1842), of which a greatly improved edition appeared in 1848; the second was the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography,' in three volumes (1844-1848); and the third and last was the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography' (1853-1857). The publication of these works form an era in the study of Classical literature in this country. In an elaborate critique upon them in the 189th number of the 'Quarterly Review,' known to be written by the late Colonel Mure, the learned author of the 'History of Greek Literature,' their merits are thus described:—"The British classical public has long ago delivered a unanimous verdict in their favour, and it would be superfluous to commend in detail a series of works to which every scholar pays the tribute of habitual and constant reference. They will long probably remain the best and completest works on the important body of subjects which they embrace. It is gratifying to reflect,—dependent as we have been of late years for so much of what is new and valuable in the educational branches of classical literature, on translations from foreign, chiefly German publications,—that in this instance our native scholars have produced a work which may more than challenge comparison in learning, extent, and critical method, with the best that have hitherto appeared in any other country."

These works gave their editor a distinguished position among scholars both abroad and at home. The University of Leipzig conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and the University of Glasgow that of Doctor of Laws; while the Senate of the University of London testified their sense of his merits by electing him, in 1853, one of their Classical Examiners, which office he still holds. In the following year Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, in an address to the students of the College, spoke in the following terms of the subject of the present memoir:—"Dr. William Smith, once a student, and afterwards a master in this School and in this College, was in the course of last spring appointed to the distinguished position of one of the classical examiners to the University of London—appointed, I will say it to his honour, after fair and strict comparison with some scholars of the highest eminence in our national Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It is an honour to this College to have presented to the world so distinguished a scholar as Dr. William

Smith, who has, by his valuable manuals of classical antiquity and classical history and biography, done as much as any man living to promote the accurate knowledge of the Greek and Roman world among the students of this age. I trust that among those names which we have heard mentioned to-day, and to whom my honourable friend has given prizes, there may be found more than one who will aspire to emulate Dr. William Smith's diligent and honourable course, and render himself in future life the means of conveying to others that knowledge and instruction which he has received within these walls."

The approbation with which these works were received encouraged Dr. W. Smith, as he tells us in one of his prefaces, to prepare a series of Classical Dictionaries suitable for those who were entering upon their classical studies. These works, which are now used in all the public, and most of the private schools in the kingdom, are—1. 'A New Classical Dictionary of Mythology, Biography, and Geography, for the use of the Upper Forms;' 2. 'A Smaller Classical Dictionary,' abridged from the above work, for the use of Junior Classes; 3. 'A Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities.' As to these works, it will suffice to mention the judgment passed upon them by Colonel Mure, in the article in the 'Quarterly Review' already referred to:—"They are concise but comprehensive summaries, for the benefit of less advanced scholars, of the varied learning and critical research embodied in his more voluminous publications. They have thus the advantage, not very common in elementary books, of comprising the results of investigations more extended than could ever have been undertaken for such a subsidiary purpose, and of furnishing every tyro, in the clear and masculine language of the editor, with the latest conclusions of the best scholars at home and abroad."

While engaged upon those works, Dr. W. Smith also produced an edition of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' with numerous notes (1854-1855), which at once took its place as the best edition of this English classic.

About the same time Dr. W. Smith undertook to prepare for the press Mr. Murray's series of 'Students' Manuals,' which have obtained a most extensive circulation. The History of Greece, which formed the first volume in the series, was written by Dr. W. Smith himself, and all the rest were edited by him, with the exception of Dean Liddell's History of Rome. The following is,

we believe, a complete list of the works in this series:—1. ‘The Student’s History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest.’ 2. ‘The Student’s Hume—a History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Revolution in 1688, corrected and continued to 1858.’ 3. ‘The Student’s History of France, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire, 1852.’ 4. ‘The Student’s History of Rome, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire.’ 5. The Student’s Gibbon—an Epitome of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.’ 6. ‘The Student’s Manual of Ancient Geography.’ 7. ‘The Student’s Manual of Old Testament History, from the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity.’ 8. ‘The Student’s Manual of New Testament History, with an Introduction containing the Connection of the Old and New Testaments.’ 9. ‘The Student’s Manual of the English Language.’ 10. ‘The Student’s Manual of English Literature.’ 11. ‘The Student’s Specimens of English Literature, selected from the Chief Writers.’ 12. ‘The Student’s Greek Grammar,’ translated under the revision of the author. 13. ‘The Student’s Latin Grammar.’

The chief characteristics of these works are thus described in the ‘Museum,’ a journal devoted to educational literature:—“The series of Students’ Manuals, Ancient and Modern, issued by Mr. Murray, and most of them edited by Dr. William Smith, possess several distinctive features which render them singularly valuable as educational works. They incorporate, with judicious comments, the researches of the most recent historical investigators, not only into the more modern, but into the most remote periods of the history of the countries to which they refer. The latest lights which comparative philology has cast upon the migrations and interminglings of races are reflected in the histories of England and France. We know no better or more trustworthy summary, even for the general reader, of the early history of Britain and Gaul, than is contained in these volumes respectively. While each volume is thus, for ordinary purposes, a complete history of the country to which it refers, it also contains a guide to such further and more detailed information as the advanced student may desire on particular events and periods. At the end of each book, sometimes of each chapter, there are given copious lists of standard works which constitute the ‘authorities’ for a particular

period or reign. This most useful feature seems to us to complete the great value of the works, giving to them the character of historical cyclopædias, as well as of impartial histories."

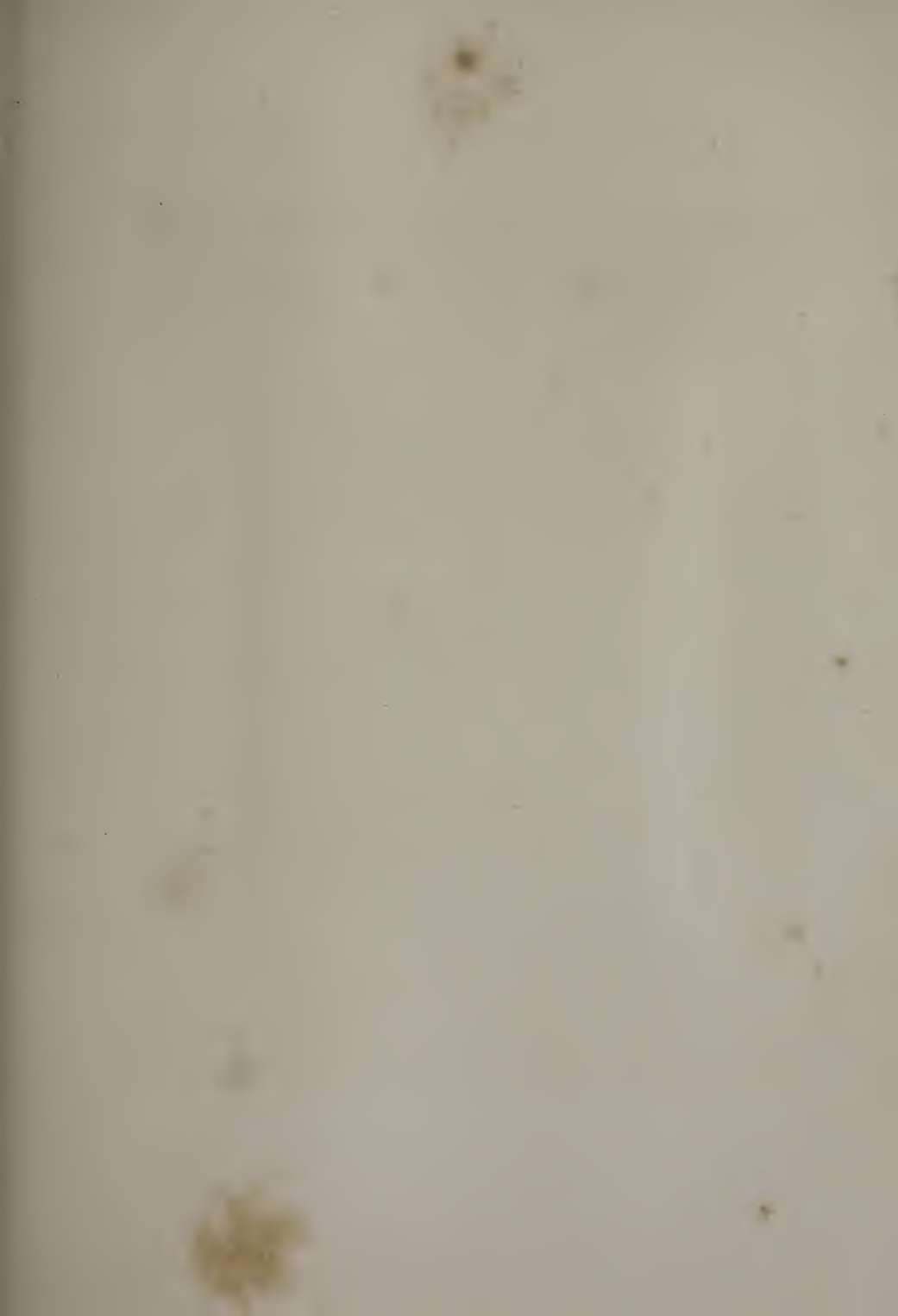
Dr. W. Smith has also commenced a series of smaller works than the Manuals, for the use of junior classes, and young persons in general. Of these four have already appeared:—1. 'A Smaller History of England.' 2. 'A Smaller History of Greece.' 3. 'A Smaller History of Rome.' 4. 'A Smaller Classical Mythology; with Translations from the Ancient Poets, and Questions on the Work.'

Among the many services rendered by Dr. Smith to classical learning, not one of the least is his 'Latin English Dictionary, based upon the Works of Forcellini and Freund,' in one large volume, 8vo, which originally appeared in 1855, and has already reached the 7th edition. The late Dr. Donaldson described this dictionary as "the best representative of the scholarship of the day;" and Dr. L. Schmitz, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, declares that, "in the etymological part in particular, no dictionary that he knows, either in this country or on the Continent, can be at all compared with it." It was followed by a 'Smaller English Latin Dictionary, for the use of Junior Classes,' of which nearly 40,000 copies have been sold.

Dr. W. Smith has not disdained to provide for the wants of the youngest beginners; and his elementary Latin and Greek courses, entitled 'Principia Latina' and 'Initia Græca,' have been undertaken, as he tells us in the preface to the former, "to facilitate the study of these languages, and to combine the advantages of the older and more modern methods of instruction."

It only remains to mention Dr. W. Smith's 'Dictionaries of the Bible,' by which he has rendered the same services to the cause of Biblical learning as he had already done to that of Classical literature. The original work, in three large volumes, of which the first appeared in 1860, and the second and third in 1863, is too well known to require any further notice in this place. It numbers among its contributors many of the most eminent divines and scholars of the day, including the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Calcutta, Ely, Gloucester and Bristol, and Killaloe, the Deans of Canterbury and Westminster, Lord Arthur Hervey, Professors Lightfoot, Plumptre, Rawlinson, Selwyn, etc. The

larger work was followed, in 1865, by a 'Concise Dictionary of the Bible,' for families and students, in one volume 8vo, uniform with the 'Classical Dictionary,' and in 1866 by a 'Smaller Dictionary of the Bible,' in 12mo, uniform with the Smaller Classical Dictionary.





Photographie by Ernest Edwards. 100, Baker Street, W.

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B.

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, the eminent chemist, whose portrait is given on the opposite page, is a son of Dr. George Playfair, inspector-general of hospitals at Bengal, grandson of Principal Playfair, of St. Andrew's, and nephew of the late Colonel Sir Hugh L. Playfair; he was born in Bengal, in 1819, and was educated at St. Andrew's, N.B., attending the art classes in the university of that town, and at a very early age took special interest in chemistry.

In 1834 he studied in chemistry, under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1836, he returned to India, where however he remained but a short time, for in the following year he revisited England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study under Liebig. He formed one of the active band of young chemists, who, in that and the following year, investigated the chemistry of fatty bodies under Liebig. He became Doctor of Philosophy of the university of Giessen, and was afterwards made known as the translator of Liebig's Chemical Reports. Since then he has been made LL.D. of his old University of St. Andrews.

Upon his return to England in 1841, he became chemical manager of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe; but not finding this work consonant with his tastes, in 1843 he removed to Manchester, where he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution. Here he prosecuted his chemical researches with vigour, and became highly popular as a lecturer.

Two years after this, when about to proceed to Toronto to fill a professorship in the university there, to which he had been nominated by Professor Faraday, he was, through the interest of

Sir Robert Peel, appointed one of her Majesty's Commissioners to examine into the sanitary condition of our large towns and populous districts, and his reports were characterized by great ability.

At the close of the commission, Dr. Playfair was appointed by Sir Robert Peel, chemist to the Geological Survey and lecturer in the Government School of Mines. Here he carried on his researches with Sir H. De la Beche on various kinds of coal. Up to 1851 he was much employed in making scientific inquiries for Government, and the experience which he thus acquired in public business led to his being associated with the Great Exhibition of 1851, and he was appointed to visit the manufacturing districts, and advise the manufacturers as to their contributions. Dr. Playfair was also appointed special commissioner in charge of the department of juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath in this country, an officer of the Legion of Honour in France, and received an appointment in the late Prince Consort's household. Subsequently he gave some valuable illustrations of the benefits of the Exhibition.

He left the School of Mines in 1853 to take charge of the department of science and art attached to the Board of Trade, being appointed joint-secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of Secretary, he became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science.

In 1858, Professor Playfair was elected President to the Chemical Society of London; and in the same year, on the death of Dr. William Gregory, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he has had the honour of numbering among his pupils the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

At the Great Exhibition of 1862, Dr. Playfair was again appointed to take charge of the department of juries, and was entrusted with the appointment of the jurors, who numbered upwards of six hundred persons, consisting of the most eminent men in rank, science, and industry, of all countries in Europe.

In 1862 he acted as chairman of a Royal Commission for inquiring into the condition of the Herring Fisheries of the kingdom. On this commission Professor Huxley also served. The report of the Commission laid the foundation of reforms by sweep-

ing away the legislative enactments which encumbered the fisheries. It was shown that many of these were largely destructive to the fisheries which they were designed to protect. Thus the Acts, in establishing a close time for herrings, made also one for cod and ling, which can then only be taken by herring bait. But these are the great natural enemies of the herring, and by preserving them the herring was destroyed. So that by the ignorance of natural history, the chief enemies of the herring were protected, while the poor fishermen, who probably did not do a thousandth part of the mischief, were deprived of their means of livelihood for a large portion of the year.

In 1865, on the breaking out of the cattle plague, Dr. Playfair, who was travelling on the Continent, was urgently requested by the Government to return and serve on the Royal Commission in regard to it. He was in the remarkably unpopular majority who recommended urgent measures for its extinction by slaughtering the cattle and stopping the markets and transit of cattle. After this majority had been held up to ridicule, almost unanimously, by the press, the inexorable logic of events proved that they were right, and all their recommendations were ultimately adopted, with the happy result of the extinction of the disease.

These are only a few of the instances in which Dr. Playfair has been employed by various Governments in public inquiries. Among others may be mentioned an elaborate Report on the Coals of the Kingdom best suited to the steam Navy. The Admiralty select coals according to the results of this inquiry.

Recently Dr. Playfair has given much attention to the study of different kinds of food best suited to the wants of man under various kinds of work, and he has laid down standard dietaries for the Army and Navy, by discussing the experience of the armies and navies in all countries during peace and war, and his views on this subject have been lately circulated by the War Office through all the medical officers of the army. Much information on this subject will be found in his recent work 'On the Food of Man in Relation to his Useful Work.'

Dr. Playfair holds honorary appointments as one of her Majesty's Commissioners in the Board of Fisheries for Scotland. In addition to being an F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, Fellow of the Chemical Society, and a member of various learned societies in this country and in Europe, he is an officer of the Legion of

Honour, Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star, and Knight of Württemberg.

Dr. Playfair's 'Memoirs on Chemistry' chiefly relate to chemical physics and to organic chemistry; but he has also published numerous lectures on the chemistry of the industrial arts.



Photographed by Ernest Edwards. 20, Baker Street W





ROBERT PATTERSON, F.R.S.

FEW men have been more actively engaged in spreading a love for Natural History than the subject of the present memoir, who was born at Belfast on the 18th of April, 1802. His father was in the hardware and ironmongery trade ; he himself was brought up to the same business, and continued in it until very recently. His school education was principally received in the Academy, and the Royal Academical Institution of Belfast. At a later period, and while most of the day was devoted to business, he attended some of the College classes, then established in the last-named institution.

In 1821 he was one of seven young men, who under the presidency of Dr. James L. Drummond, author of 'First Steps to Botany,' formed themselves into a society for the cultivation of Natural History.

The members of this society gradually increased, and as their store of specimens augmented, they decided on the erection of a building suitable for their display and preservation. This Natural History Museum was commenced in 1830, the first stone being laid on the 4th of May, by the Marquis of Donegal. It was formally opened on the 1st of November, 1831, by an address from the President. Notwithstanding the liberal contributions that had been received, a debt of a few hundred pounds had been unavoidably incurred, but this was soon paid off, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Patterson, who was treasurer to the building fund.

Lectures of a popular character were regularly delivered at this Museum, and amongst them the most attractive were some by Mr. Patterson, "On the Insects mentioned in Shakspeare's Plays." These lectures were subsequently thrown into an epistolary form, and published as a small octavo volume in 1838. As a further

contribution towards the elucidation of the Natural History of our great dramatist, a few pages on the Reptiles appeared in the 'Zoologist,' in 1843. Mr. Patterson has long been an active contributor to our scientific periodicals; amongst other papers, one on some Snow Crystals, remarkable for their variety, appeared in the 'Magazine of Natural History' for 1838, and in the same periodical in 1839, a paper on the common Limpet, considered as an article of food in the North of Ireland; and one in September, 1842, on the appearance of clouds of Diptera.

One on "A Species of *Beroë* found on the Irish Coast," appeared in the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal' for 1836. This little creature had been frequently captured in 1835 by Mr. Patterson, near Larne, on the coast of Antrim. His observations on this and on a larger species, were published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy' (vol. xix.).

In 1839 Mr. Patterson, for the first time, attended the meeting of the British Association for Science at Birmingham, and was nominated, along with the lamented Edward Forbes, Secretary of the Natural History Section. That post he continued to occupy, with other colleagues, for five successive years.

Towards the end of the year 1840, Mr. Patterson, who had long been in habits of personal intimacy with Lieutenant, afterwards Captain Graves, R.N., was invited by him to go as his guest on a trip to the *Ægean* in H.M.S. *Beacon*. The invitation, though most tempting in many respects, was declined; and this led eventually to the appointment of Mr. E. Forbes and Mr. Wm. Thompson, and the results are well known.*

In November, 1840, Mr. Patterson delivered a lecture in the Museum on 'Natural History as a branch of General Education in Schools and Colleges.' This was extended and printed, in accordance with the wishes of his fellow-members, and there was never written a more earnest argument, in which all the advantages to be derived from studying the works of nature are forcibly set forth.

At the meeting of the British Association for Science, held at Plymouth in 1841, Mr. Patterson again urged his views, and from that time forward he has devoted his leisure time to what may be termed educational natural history.

* Particulars are given in the 'Life of Professor Edward Forbes,' pp. 269 and 271.

Many thousand copies of the lecture of 1840, in a somewhat condensed form, were circulated at a later period, and again in 1862 we find Mr. Patterson discussing at greater length his favourite subject in the 'Museum,' a periodical specially devoted to educational topics.*

Mr. Patterson contributed articles to each of the first three volumes of Mr. Edward Hughes's series of reading lessons,† and to 'Constable's Educational Series' he furnished a paper bearing the title of "Life at the Sea-side."‡

Acting in conjunction with others, Mr. Patterson has exerted himself to procure shorter business hours for those engaged as assistants, in different branches of retail trade, in the town of Belfast. The question then arose, could not something be done towards turning to useful account the time thus gained? Having this object in view, Mr. Patterson, in the winter of 1844, delivered a short course of lectures on the lower animals then included under the term of "Radiata." Technicalities were to a great extent avoided, and as the lectures embodied many facts not at that time generally known, and as they were fully reported in one of the Belfast newspapers, they excited some interest in a wider circle than that of the audience to which they had originally been addressed. Out of this came a result which, to the subject of our memoir, was totally unexpected. A gentleman of much experience in matters pertaining to elementary education, recommended Mr. Patterson to go through the other classes of the animal kingdom in the same manner, and thus to prepare a volume which might serve as an introduction to the study of Zoology. It was suggested that the Commission of National Education in Ireland, would accept of such a volume for their schools, if put before them in a complete form, accompanied by such illustrations as might be necessary.

It seemed to Mr. Patterson that this idea offered a means of introducing into schools that branch of education of which he had long been the advocate. Such teaching, if his views were correct, trained to action the observant powers, exercised the intellectual faculties, and gave origin, in rightly constituted minds, to devotional feelings. Such a prospect of usefulness was not to be neglected, and he determined, if possible, to make it a reality.

* Gordon, Edinburgh. Stanford, London.

† Published by Longman and Co.

‡ Edinburgh, 1860.

The text of the first part,—that devoted to the Invertebrate Animals,—was ready in the course of a few months, and the needful illustrations having been procured, it was published towards the end of the year 1846. The second part appeared early in the spring of 1848.

The appearance of each part was followed by letters of commendation and approval, addressed to the author by personal friends and by naturalists of high repute, some of whom are yet living, while others have passed away. Among the latter are the honoured names of William Yarrell, Dr. George Johnston, Edward Forbes, William Spence, William Thompson, Dr. Falconer, and Dr. Robert Ball. Dr. Stanley, the Bishop of Norwich, gave a very practical proof of his estimation of the work by placing it in the hands of his son, then about to sail in H.M.S. the *Rattlesnake*, for Australia and New Zealand, and in the hands of some of the officers who had a taste for natural history, as the best work he had seen for exciting an interest, and impressing the first grounds of knowledge, in the departments on which it treats.*

As soon as the book was completed, the Commissioners of Education in Ireland placed it on their lists, and introduced it into their schools. The Commissioners of Education in England shortly afterwards placed it on their lists. In another year or two, the Hydrographer to the Admiralty directed copies to be supplied to H.M. surveying ships; and from the public generally it met with a reception so cordial, as to show conclusively that some such book was at that time imperatively required.

The publication of the 'Introduction to Zoology for the Use of Schools,' or as it was more commonly termed, 'Zoology for Schools,' was followed in 1848 by that of a still more elementary book, entitled 'First Steps to Zoology,' which went through successive editions, and was revised in 1860, in accordance with those changes in classification which the advance of zoological knowledge had rendered necessary.

Two folio sheets illustrative of the classification of animals were published in 1848, one devoted to the Invertebrates and one to the

* The author has expressed himself as greatly pleased with a letter received from Maria Edgeworth, then in her eighty-second year, but evincing in its style all the warmth and vivacity of youth, and cordially agreeing with the views so pleasingly set forth.

Vertebrates. These were frequently reprinted; and being brought out by the publishers at a low price, were very extensively used by the National Schools throughout Ireland. In consequence, however, of the teachers not having received instruction in zoology, these sheets were, in some schools, more for ornament than use. This matter having been brought forward in one of the Reports of the Commissioners, induced Mr. Patterson to write to that body and offer some suggestions for their consideration.

In October, 1853, in consequence of a communication from the Department of Science and Art, Mr. Patterson undertook the preparation and superintendence of a series of Zoological Diagrams of an enlarged size. In consequence of this, he went to London and secured the services of the eminent artists Wolf, Forde, Bailie, and Tuffen West; with their aid, and the careful lithography and hand-colouring of Messrs. Day & Son, he was enabled to bring out a set of ten diagrams, which soon found their way into schools of a high grade, lecture-rooms, and various public institutions. Another series is now in the hands of the lithographers, with changes in the arrangement corresponding to those in the text-books they were designed to illustrate.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Thompson went to London, and died there, after a brief illness. His will was found to contain the following paragraph:—"In the event of my death before the publication of my work on the 'Natural History of Ireland' shall have been completed, it is my wish, and I hereby direct, that the entire of my manuscript relating thereto shall be handed over to Mr. Robert Patterson and Mr. James R. Garrett, both of Belfast, with a request that they will undertake the duties of superintending-editors of same, in order that the whole may be carefully published." The parties thus named entered on the duties assigned to them, but both did not live to see it completed. Mr. Garrett died in April, 1855. Eventually the work was published in 1856, and formed the fourth volume of Thompson's 'Natural History of Ireland.' To this a brief memoir, written by Mr. Patterson, was prefixed.

He had to undertake a melancholy duty of a similar kind on the death of his valued friend Dr. Robert Ball, of Dublin, in March, 1857. A short memoir of him was prepared, with the concurrence of his family, and by desire of the editors of the 'Natural History Review,' and was published in that periodical in 1858.

Being desirous of promoting the cultivation of natural history pursuits, Mr. Patterson was frequently induced to lecture in towns in the vicinity of Belfast, or in the adjacent counties. This practice he was obliged eventually to give up, as the demands from provincial societies became so numerous that they were incompatible with the due performance of duties of a more imperative kind. On one occasion, long prior to this, he had been honoured by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland with an invitation to give a course of Zoological lectures to the male and female teachers in attendance at their training schools in Marlborough Street, Dublin. He did so; and had the satisfaction of finding that his auditors evinced a warm interest in the subjects brought forward.

For many years Mr. Patterson was a zealous member of the Belfast Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and wrote some little tracts suitable for school children. On various public occasions he urged that young people should be taught to observe the habits of animals, so as to become interested in them, and thus be trained to treat them with consideration.

Mr. Patterson has been accustomed to take part in the business of different public Boards in his native town, and has been always desirous of making known any of the new applications of science to the affairs of daily life,—thus illustrating his own firm conviction, that the promotion of science was not merely the duty of a commercial and manufacturing community, but was in reality the most effectual mode of advancing their material interests. Mr. Patterson's life has been one of active usefulness; his lectures were always attractive, and his books delightful reading; his style of writing on abstruse zoology is peculiarly flowing and easy; and he is as amiable and agreeable in private life as he is talented and pleasing in his works.



Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20, Baker Street, W.

THE RIGHT REV. J. W. COLENZO, D.D.

THE Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal, is the son of John William Colenso, Esq., of Lostwithiel (a gentleman who was for many years connected with the Duchy of Cornwall). His mother was the daughter of Thomas Blackmore, Esq., a merchant of Devonport, and he was born at St. Austell, Cornwall, in the year 1814. He was educated at the Devonport Proprietary School, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1836, and subsequently became Fellow of his College; he proceeded M.A. in 1839. He was Fellow of his College from 1837 to 1846.

In 1838 he was appointed one of the Assistant-Masters of Harrow School, a post which he held until 1842, when he became one of the tutors of his College. In 1846 he was collated to the Rectory of Fornsett St. Mary, Norfolk, and he held that benefice until 1853, when he was appointed first Bishop of the Colony of Natal, in Southern Africa.

Dr. Colenso is the author of two treatises which have had a very large sale, and are text-books in schools and universities,—the first of these, on Algebra, was published in 1849, and the second, on Arithmetic, in 1853. Besides these two standard works, the Bishop is author of 'Miscellaneous Examples in Algebra,' published in 1848, 'Plane Trigonometry' (1851), 'Village Sermons' (1853), an edition of 'The Communion Service, with Selections from Writings of the Rev. F. D. Maurice' (1855), 'Ten Weeks in Natal' (1855), also, 'A Translation of the Epistle to the Romans, commented on from a Missionary Point of View' (1861).

In 1863-4 Dr. Colenso published a 'Critical Commentary on

the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua,' in which he called in question the authenticity of the six books and their general historical veracity. The work was condemned as heretical by both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, in 1864, and in the same year the author was declared to be deposed from his see by Bishop Gray, as Metropolitan of South Africa. The legality of this deposition, however, was denied on the Bishop's appeal to the Privy Council, in March, 1865, by Lord Westbury. In the meantime, the Bishop's income, annually payable out of the Colonial Bishops' Fund, was withheld and carried to a separate account. The trustees of the Fund,—among whom are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.,—to whom Bishop Colenso applied for payment of the arrears of his income after the delivery of judgment in his favour, contended that "inasmuch as Bishop Colenso was not a Suffragan Bishop within the Province of Cape Town, he was not a Bishop at all in the sense contemplated by the original promoters of the Fund, and could receive no benefit from it." Upon this decision, Dr. Colenso, in 1866, sought redress from the Court of Chancery, and Lord Romilly allowed his claim, condemning the defendants in the general cost of the suit,—a judgment of which the effect was practically to confirm that of Lord Westbury, and also to disturb almost all received opinions as to the constitutional position of the English Church throughout the Colonies of the Crown. The Bishop (who returned to his diocese in 1865) has recently published a volume of sermons preached by him in Natal.

Dr. Colenso married in 1846 Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of the late R. J. Bunyon, Esq., of New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards. 20, Baker Street W

JOSEPH WILLIAM BAZALGETTE, ESQ., C.E.

THE eminent engineer, whose portrait figures on the opposite page, is descended from a family of French extraction, being the only surviving son of the late Joseph William Bazalgette, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, an officer well known for his services in the war which terminated in 1815, in which he received wounds and was pensioned, but subsequently as a zealous supporter of our most valuable charitable institutions on behalf of sailors. His mother was the eldest daughter of James Pilton, Esq., and he was born at Enfield, Middlesex, on the 28th of March, 1819.

Having received his education at private schools, he was articulated at the age of seventeen as a pupil to Sir John MacNeill, but before the completion of his probation, on the recommendation of Sir John, he was appointed resident engineer to certain works for draining and reclaiming land from the sea in the North of Ireland. He subsequently directed his attention more particularly to the subject of drainage, and visited all the principal works of that nature in Holland.

In 1842 he settled in London as a civil engineer, and, having commenced business on his own account, was employed in the construction of several public works. During the railway mania of 1844-6, Mr. Bazalgette's energies were so much overtaxed by the pressure of his engagements, that his health gave way, and he was obliged for a time to retire from active employment.

In 1848 he obtained an appointment under the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and, after the death of Mr. Frank Forster, he succeeded that gentleman as engineer to the Commission.

He at that time took a prominent part in the controversy between the General Board of Health and the engineering profession, as to the best system of drainage and water supply of towns.

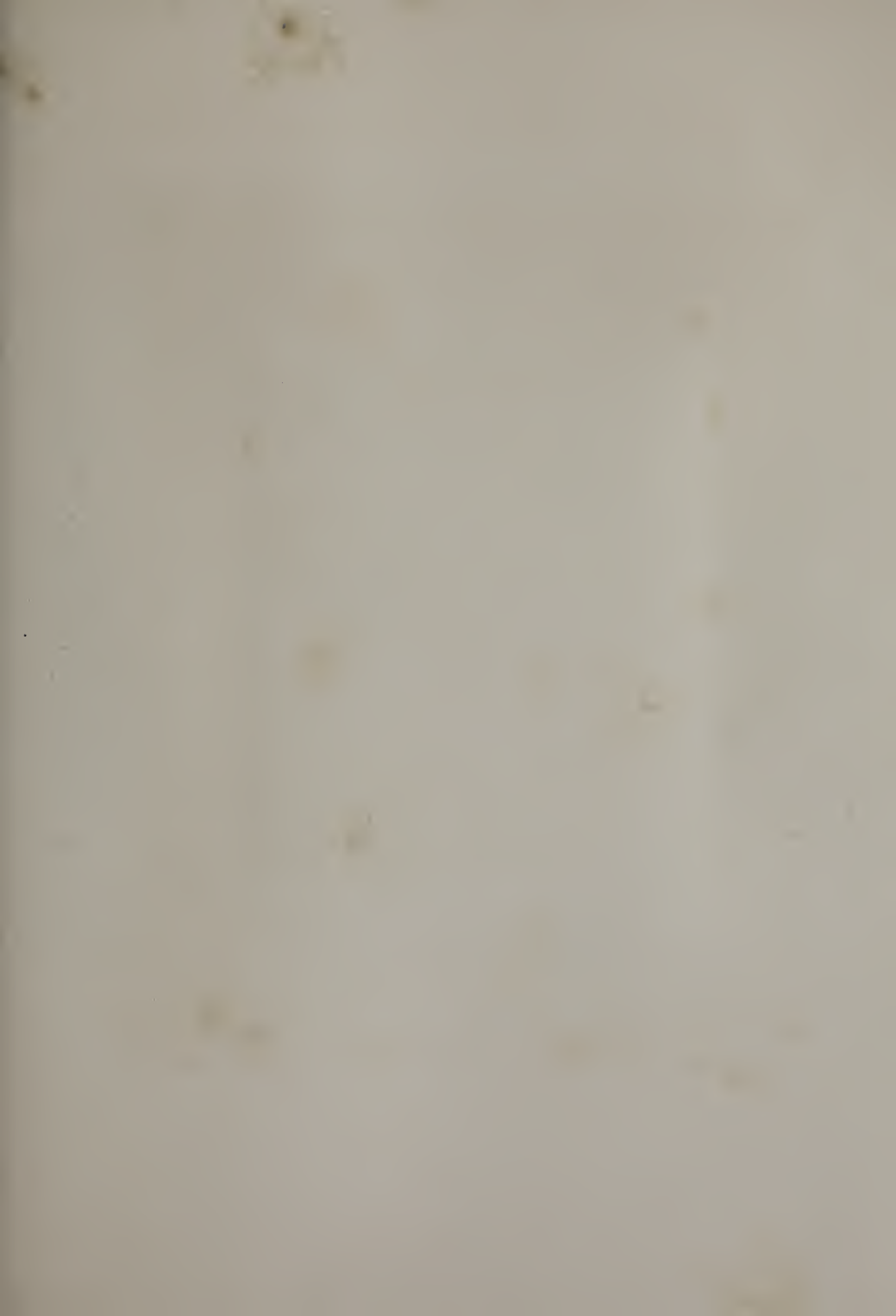
On the passing of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, having previously designed and constructed three hundred miles of sewerage in London, he was appointed by public competition Engineer-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Board of Works, his election to the office being won by a large majority. In that capacity Mr. Bazalgette has planned and superintended the execution of some of the greatest public works of the present day. He first introduced subways for carrying the gas and water-pipes and telegraph-wires under the new metropolitan thoroughfare which he has constructed, to prevent the breaking up of the pavements and the blocking up of the traffic. Another undertaking, and one of vast magnitude and importance, was the Metropolitan Main Drainage Works. It was commenced in 1860, and consists of three gigantic main tunnels or sewers on each side of the river. These completely divide underground London, from west to east, and, cutting all existing sewers at right angles, intercept their flow to the Thames, and carry every gallon of London sewage under certain conditions into the river on the north side below Barking, and on the south to Crossness Point, in the Erith Marshes. These drains are called the High, Middle, and Low Level Sewers, according to the height of the localities which each respectively drains. The High Level, on the north side, is about eight miles in length, and runs from Hampstead to Bow, being at its rise only 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and thence increasing in circumference, as the waters of the sewers it intercepts require a wider course, to 12 ft. 6 in. in diameter at its termination near the river Lea. This drain was completed and in full work in 1862. The Middle Level, so called from being lower in the valley on the slope of which London is built, extends from Kensal Green to Bow; whilst the Low Level will extend from Cremorne to Abbey Mills, on the marshes near Stratford, passing on its way through the Thames Embankment now (April, 1867) in course of construction. At Bow the Low Level waters will be raised by powerful engines at a pumping station to the junction of the High and Middle Level ducts, thence descending by their own gravity through three tunnels to the main reservoir and final out-

fall below Barking. On the south side of the Thames the three great sewer arteries are constructed on similar plans. The High Level commences at Dulwich, and runs to Deptford Creek; the Middle Level begins at Clapham, and ends at the same terminus; and the Low Level extends from Putney to Deptford. At this point there is a pumping station similar to that at Bow, which raises the water from the Low Level to the channel of the High Level, whence both streams flow of their own gravitation through a tunnel 10 ft. 6 in. in diameter to Crossness Point. Both at Barking and Crossness Point immense reservoirs have been constructed, in which the contents of the sewers are completely deodorized by an admixture of lime; from the bottom of the reservoirs the sluices pass far out into the bed of the river, and when the tide is at its height, the sluices are drawn, and the whole allowed to flow away. The first portion of this great system of drainage was completed in 1865, and inaugurated at Crossness Point by the Prince of Wales, on the 4th of April in that year, when his Royal Highness congratulated Mr. Bazalgette for the successful completion thus far of the main-drainage system originated by him.

Many years ago the idea of embanking the Thames from Westminster to London Bridge was originated, and warmly supported in different quarters, but nothing was done in the matter until the subject was again brought before the Metropolitan Board of Works by Mr. J. F. Wieland, of Glasgow, in May, 1856. It was not, however, until 1862 that an Act of Parliament was obtained for the carrying out of the scheme, from the designs of Mr. Bazalgette; and on the 21st of July, 1864, the first stone of the embankment on the northern side of the river was laid by Mr. (now Sir) John Thwaites, the Chairman of the Board of Works. The idea of embanking the Thames from Blackfriars to London Bridge seems, for the present, to have been abandoned. The northern side (now, April, 1867, on the point of completion) will extend from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, the total length being about 7000 feet. This is divided by the three bridges into three sections, each of which is treated architecturally as a complete design, prominence being given to the various steamboat piers and landing-places. On the southern side of the river the works extend from Westminster Bridge to Lambeth Bridge, and these also are now rapidly approaching completion.

Mr. Bazalgette has recently laid down a new code of regulations for the construction of bridges and the alterations of streets; these regulations are now incorporated into all metropolitan railway bills, and it is his special province to protect the public interests with respect to all engineering works constructed within the metropolitan area.

Mr. Bazalgette married in 1845 Maria, the fourth daughter of E. Kough, Esq., J.P., of New Ross, co. Wexford, by whom he has a family of six sons and four daughters.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20, Baker Street W

SIR J. EMERSON-TENNENT, BART.

SIR JAMES EMERSON-TENNENT, Bart., of Tempo Manor, county Fermanagh, whose name has long been familiar to the literary world as the historian of Modern Greece, was born at Belfast on the 7th of April, 1804. He was the youngest son of the late William Emerson, Esq., of Rockville, county Dublin (who died in 1822), and his mother was Sarah, the youngest daughter of William Arbuthnot, Esq., of Rockvale, county Down.

The family of Emerson, from whom Sir James is lineally descended, was originally seated at Foxton, in the county of Durham, but subsequently going into Ireland, settled at Ardmore, county Armagh, the last of whom who resided there being George Emerson, Esq., the grandfather of the subject of this memoir. The family of Tennent, whose name and arms were assumed by Sir James on the death of his father-in-law, in 1832, is one of respectability in Scotland, and the principal branch resides in Glasgow. The name was originally spelt Danand or Tenand.

Sir James received his early education at Belfast; in 1821, entered at Trinity College, Dublin, and in that University gained several honours during his undergraduate career. He obtained the degree of LL.D. in 1835 at Dublin, and subsequently at Cambridge.

In 1824-5 he travelled in Greece and the Levant; and on his return, published, in two volumes, the results of his journeying, in a work entitled 'A Picture of Greece in 1825.' This work, says Mr. Ryall, in his 'Portraits of Eminent Statesmen,' was acknowledged to be the first publication referring to that unhappy country during the struggles of its revolution, which afforded the English reader an accurate account of the political difficulties and posi-

tion of its inhabitants, whom previous travellers had either magnified into demi-gods, or debased into banditti; and, being written impartially, and from an actual knowledge of the country and its resources, it became the great means of dispelling those disastrous illusions respecting Greece, which were then so prevalent in England. Sir James may also lay claim to the merit of having been the first to point out the necessity of that foreign intervention which was subsequently resorted to by the states of Europe, and which finally led to the pacification and recognition of Greece as an independent state.

These two volumes being mainly devoted to politics, the author subsequently produced another publication, entitled 'Letters from the *Ægean*,' in which he introduced the results of his observations on the scenery and people of Greece and the Archipelago. In this work he has embodied an interesting series of very remarkable notices, illustrative of the Scriptural phraseology and manners still discernible among the inhabitants of the East. A greater work, however, of Sir J. Emerson-Tennent, and which perhaps has rendered his name more known in the literary world than any other of his productions, is his 'History of Modern Greece, from its conquest by the Romans, B.C. 146, to the present time.' These volumes appeared in 1830, and in them he has given a narrative of all the historical and political events which occurred in Greece during the period of the Lower Empire and the Middle Ages, extending over a period of nearly two thousand years, which previous historians had altogether neglected to notice, and in compiling the records of which he had to wade through all the ponderous volumes of the Byzantine historians, and the annalists of Venice and the Crusades. This work is compiled with the utmost labour and research, and contains the only details which our language then possessed of the history and doctrine of the Greek Church, the decline of the ancient Greek, and the rise of the modern Romaic Literature, with the corruption and gradual disappearance of the Drama, Painting, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts.

The general information and habits of investigation evinced in these literary productions attracted public attention, and the inhabitants of his native town, Belfast, saw that their fellow-townsmen possessed those qualifications which would be desirable in a Parliamentary representative.

On his return from the East, Sir J. E. Tennent studied for the Bar, and was called by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1830, but he has never, we believe, practised as a barrister.

At the general election in 1832, Sir James (then Mr.) Emerson-Tennent was for the first time returned to Parliament as Member for Belfast, in conjunction with Lord Arthur Chichester, a son of the late Marquis of Donegal. At this period the excitement consequent upon the passing of the Reform Bill had scarcely subsided, when the agitation for the Repeal of the Union again inflamed the minds of the Irish, and, in the session of 1834, Sir James seconded the motion of Lord Monteagle (then Mr. Spring-Rice) against the Repeal. He afterwards took an active part in the business of the House, and especially on all questions affecting Ireland.

He retained his seat in the House of Commons until the general election in 1837 (when he was defeated), but subsequently seated on petition. In 1842 he was again returned as representative for Belfast, and held his seat till 1845, and for a short time in 1852 he sat in Parliament for the borough of Lisburn.

He also held office under the Government of Sir Robert Peel, as Secretary to the India Board, from September, 1841, to July, 1845, when he was appointed by that Premier to the Civil Secretaryship to the Colonial Government of Ceylon, an office which he held till December, 1850. On the Earl of Derby becoming Premier, in February, 1852, Sir James was appointed to the Poor-Law Department, and he held that post until November in the same year, when he resigned on becoming Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, from which he retired in 1867.

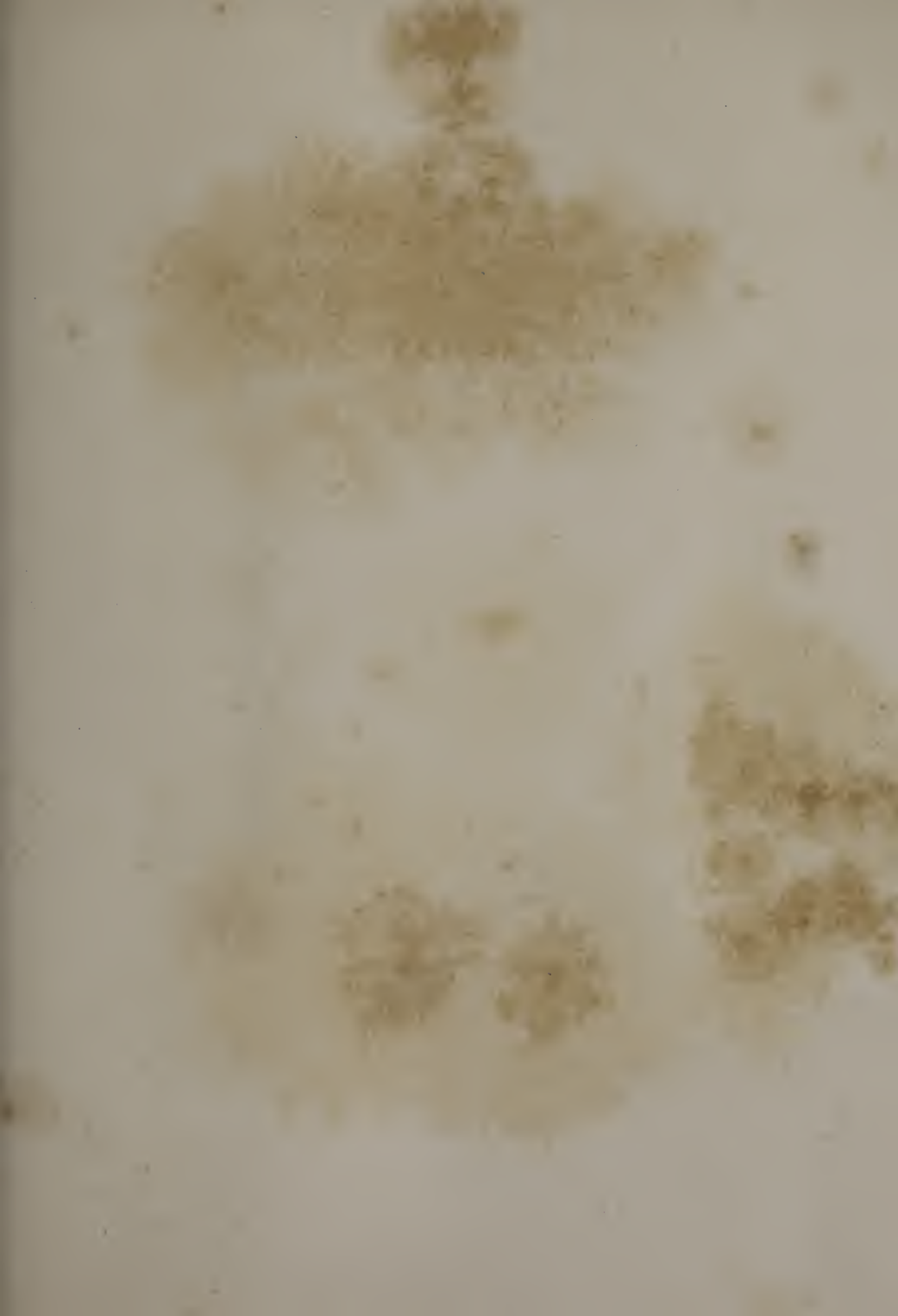
In noticing the Parliamentary career of Sir James Emerson-Tennent, it is observed in Mr. Ryall's work above referred to, which was published in 1836, that "personally, he is extremely popular, and a great favourite in the House. In speaking, he is remarkable for a style not only easy and unembarrassed, but fluent and harmonious. His ear seems to be peculiarly delicate, for his cadences are always faultless, and frequently highly oratorical. His diction is not only correct, but it is elegant and classical. There are few men of the same parliamentary standing with himself, who have delivered so many speeches which promise to be oratorical monuments, or which bear stronger internal evidence of having been delivered by one deeply interested in the

welfare, not only of Ireland, but of the United Kingdom. In the laborious and unpopular drudgery of committees and proceedings upon private bills he has particularly distinguished himself by his assiduity and acuteness ; and there are not many members of the House of Commons so well versed in the details and routine of this intricate, and often perplexing practice, or better qualified in every respect for the representative duties imposed by a bustling and commercial constituency."

In 1842 Sir James was created a Knight Commander of the Greek Order of the Saviour, in recognition of his works on Greece above referred to ; in 1845 he received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty on proceeding to Ceylon ; and in February, 1867, he was further advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. He is a magistrate for the counties of Antrim and Down, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county Sligo, and was also of Fermanagh, but resigned the latter post in 1856.

Besides the literary productions of Sir James above-mentioned, he is also the author of an 'Essay on the Copyright of Designs,' published in 1842 ; a work in two vols. on 'Belgium in 1840 ;' the 'History of Christianity in Ceylon' (1850) ; 'Wine, its Use and Taxation ;' of 'Ceylon, an Account of the Island,' which appeared in 1859, and which went through five editions in less than three months, and of a work recently published, on 'Rifled Artillery.'

Sir James married, in 1831, Letitia, the only daughter and heiress of William Tennent, Esq., of Tempo Manor, a banker at Belfast, whose surname he assumed in addition to his patronymic, as above-stated, and by whom he has surviving issue, a son and heir, William, a Deputy-Lieutenant for county Fermanagh, who was born in 1835, and an only daughter, Eleanor.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards, 20, Baker Street W.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOUGHTON.

THE Right Hon. Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord Houghton, of Great Houghton, Yorkshire, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, D.C.L., etc., is the only son of the late Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq.,* of Fryston Hall and Bawtry, Yorkshire (who was for upwards of twelve years M.P. for Pontefract, and who died in 1858), by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, second daughter of Robert, fourth Viscount Galway, in the Peerage of Ireland. His lordship was born in London, on the 19th of June, 1809, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took an honorary degree in 1831.

As Mr. Monckton Milnes, it was not long before he secured an honourable position alike in the world of politics and literature. He entered Parliament in 1837 as member for Pontefract, for which he was returned at the head of the poll, in conjunction with Mr. Stanley, afterwards Sir W. Massey Stanley, Bart. This borough he represented without intermission till his elevation to the peerage in 1863. He always pursued an independent course as a member of the Lower House, ranking among the party commonly known as liberal Conservatives; but he never hesitated about quitting them on particular occasions, when he thought a different line of

* This gentleman (who was the son of Richard Slater Milnes, Esq., of Fryston Hall, Yorkshire, some time M.P. for the city of York) is stated by the Right Hon. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis to have declined the Chancellorship of the Exchequer at the early age of twenty-four when offered to him by Mr. Perceval in 1809. The family of Milnes was formerly settled in Derbyshire, and subsequently at Wakefield, in Yorkshire; and an ancestor of Lord Houghton married the heiress of the Rodeses, of Great Houghton, whence the title is derived.

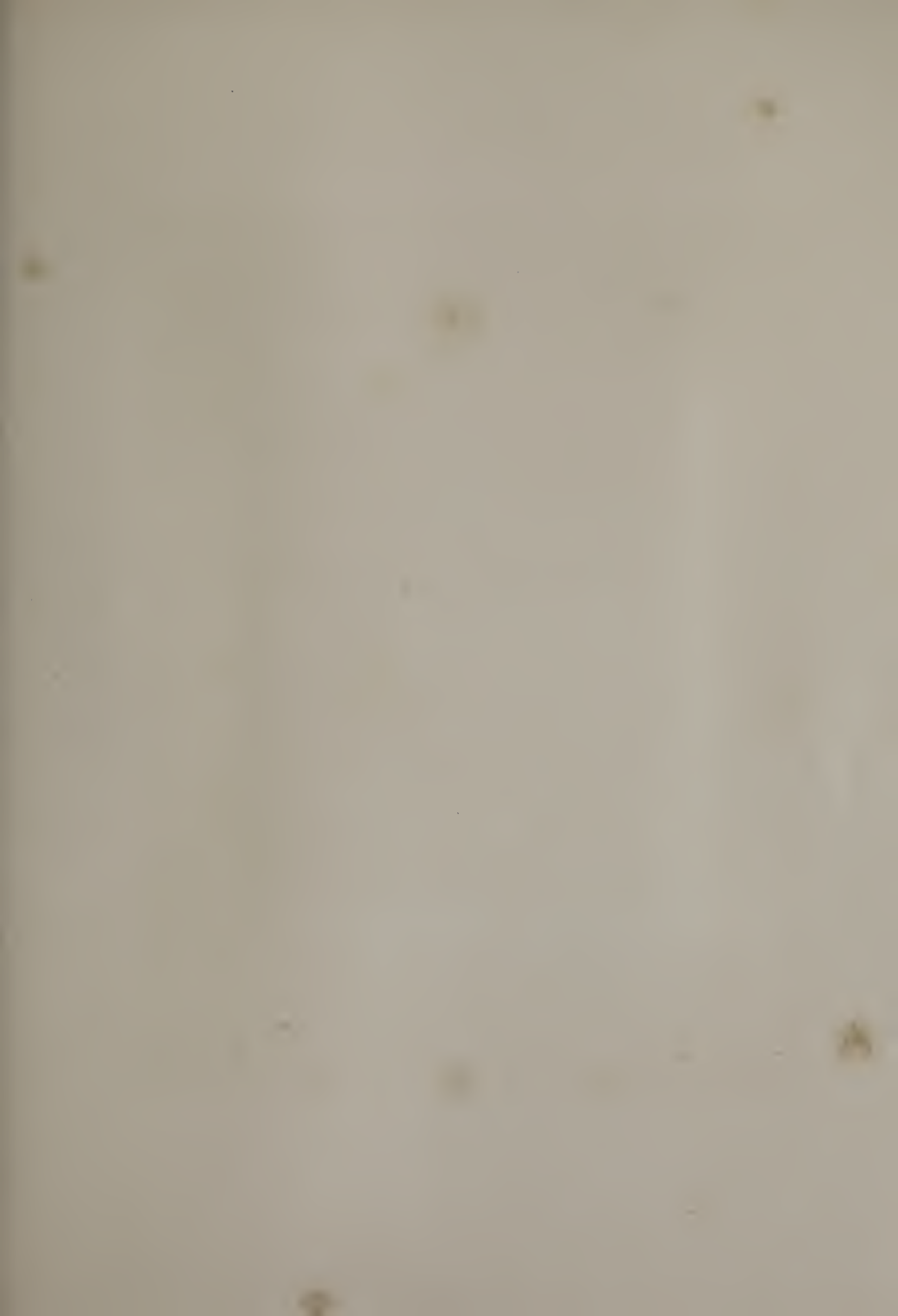
policy preferable to that which they supported. In 1846 he proposed the retention of a low duty on foreign corn, but he would not consent to restore the old corn-laws. In both Houses he has professed himself a warm and zealous advocate of liberty of conscience, and he always "considered religious equality the birth-right of every Briton." In the House of Commons he strongly advocated measures for the reformation of the criminal population, and brought in the first bill for the more intelligent treatment of juvenile offenders in 1846, most of the provisions of which are now the law of the land. He always took an active interest in questions relating to Continental politics, and particularly in those which have reference to the freedom of the Italian states and people; and he has both spoken and written with much effect on most of these subjects. Outside the House, his exertions in various matters of public policy and benevolence led him to co-operate actively with many prominent men in politics and literature belonging to widely different parties from that to which he himself professed to belong. He has always been a steady and earnest supporter of popular education and of perfect religious equality, and has taken a great interest in all sanitary and other measures which seemed likely to improve the health and comfort of the masses.

As an author, his lordship first made himself known by his 'Memorials of a Tour in Greece,' published in 1833; but he subsequently became chiefly recognized as a poet, and the biographer of a poet. His poems, which are somewhat after the manner of Wordsworth, which appeared at various dates between 1843 and 1852, have been published in four volumes, bearing respectively the titles of 'Poems of Many Years,' 'Memorials of Many Scenes,' 'Poems Legendary and Historical,' and 'Palm Leaves.' They are contemplative in character, marked by grace and fluency of diction, considerable imagination, and a high moral tone. His 'Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats,' published in 1848, is a worthy commemoration of the brief career of a man of genius, written with no stinted appreciation of the genius of the poet and the worth of the man, but at the same time in a spirit of frank though kindly discrimination.

Besides the above, his Lordship has also published several speeches and pamphlets, including, among others, 'One Tract More,' a continuation of the noted 'Tracts for the Times,'

‘Thoughts on Electoral Corruption,’ ‘Real Union of England and Ireland,’ and ‘A Letter to Lord Lansdowne on the Events of 1848, especially in their Relation to Great Britain;’ he has also contributed many articles to the *Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Westminster Reviews*.

Lord Houghton, who is a deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was formerly a captain in the Second West York Militia, was created an Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1856. He married on the 3rd of August, 1851, the Hon. Annabella Hungerford, youngest daughter of John, second Lord Crewe, and sister of the present Lord Crewe, by whom he has issue one son and two daughters, namely, the Hon. Amicia Henrietta, born 3rd August, 1852; the Hon. Florence Ellen Hungerford, born 7th December, 1855; and the Hon. Robert Offley Ashburton, heir-apparent to the title of Houghton, who was born on the 12th January, 1858.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards. 20, Baker Street W.

HENRY KINGSLEY, ESQ.

MR. HENRY KINGSLEY, whose portrait figures on the opposite page, is a brother of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley, etc., being the sixth and youngest child of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley, who was successively Examining Chaplain to Dr. Herbert Marsh when Bishop of Peterborough, Rector of Barnack, Northamptonshire (1828-32), of Clovelly, Devonshire (1832-36), and eventually of Chelsea, Middlesex, and who died in 1860. A notice of the deceased gentleman will be found in the pages of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for April of that year, vol. ccviii. p. 415.

Mr. Henry Kingsley was born on the 2nd January, 1830, at his father's house at Barnack. He was educated at a school at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, kept by the Rev. Mr. Morice, and afterwards at King's College, London, where he was for some years a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Major. Having left King's College he studied for a time with a private tutor in Devonshire, previous to entering as a Commoner at Worcester College, Oxford, where he was matriculated in 1849.

He was not destined, however, to complete the entire university curriculum so as to enable him to take his B.A. degree in the usual course. From an early age he had exhibited a special love of travel and adventure; and when in the early part of 1853 the news reached England that gold was found in Australia Mr. Henry Kingsley resolved, in conjunction with several other undergraduates of Oxford, to bid adieu to the shades and cloisters of Alma Mater, to become an emigrant, and to seek his fortune in the antipodes.

Having reached Victoria in the course of that year, he settled

down to his newly-chosen mode of life *con amore*, and spent five years in the colony, busying himself partly with gold-hunting and partly with sheep-farming. He returned to England in 1858, having gained much experience of life in the bush, which he has subsequently turned to good account in his writings of fiction, to which now he began to turn his attention as the main business of his life.

In the spring of 1859 he published, with Messrs. Macmillan, a novel in three volumes, entitled 'Geoffrey Hamlyn,' it dealt largely with scenes from Australian life,—a subject then full of novelty to the British public,—and it was far more successful than the first efforts of many, if not of most, distinguished novelists.

This success, as was but natural, led him on to further efforts in the same direction. His next publication was 'Ravenshoe' (also in three volumes), dealing extensively with Oxford University life, and with various scenes of the Crimean War of 1854-56. This novel originally appeared in instalments as a serial in 'Macmillan's Magazine,' and was published in a collective form in 1861. Two years later it was followed by 'Austin Elliot,' a story of the passing of Sir Robert Peel's Bill for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and also treating largely of the famine in Scotland.

Mr. H. Kingsley's next work was 'The Hillyars and the Burtons,' a tale of Australian politics and adventure. This also appeared first as a serial tale in 'Macmillan's Magazine,' and subsequently was reprinted as a three-volume novel in 1864.

His next works of fiction were, 'Leighton Court,' a story of English country life, published by him in two volumes in 1866; and a Berkshire story, called 'Silcote of Silcotes,' which appeared as a serial tale in 'Macmillan's Magazine' in 1866-67, and is now (May, 1867) on the eve of completion.

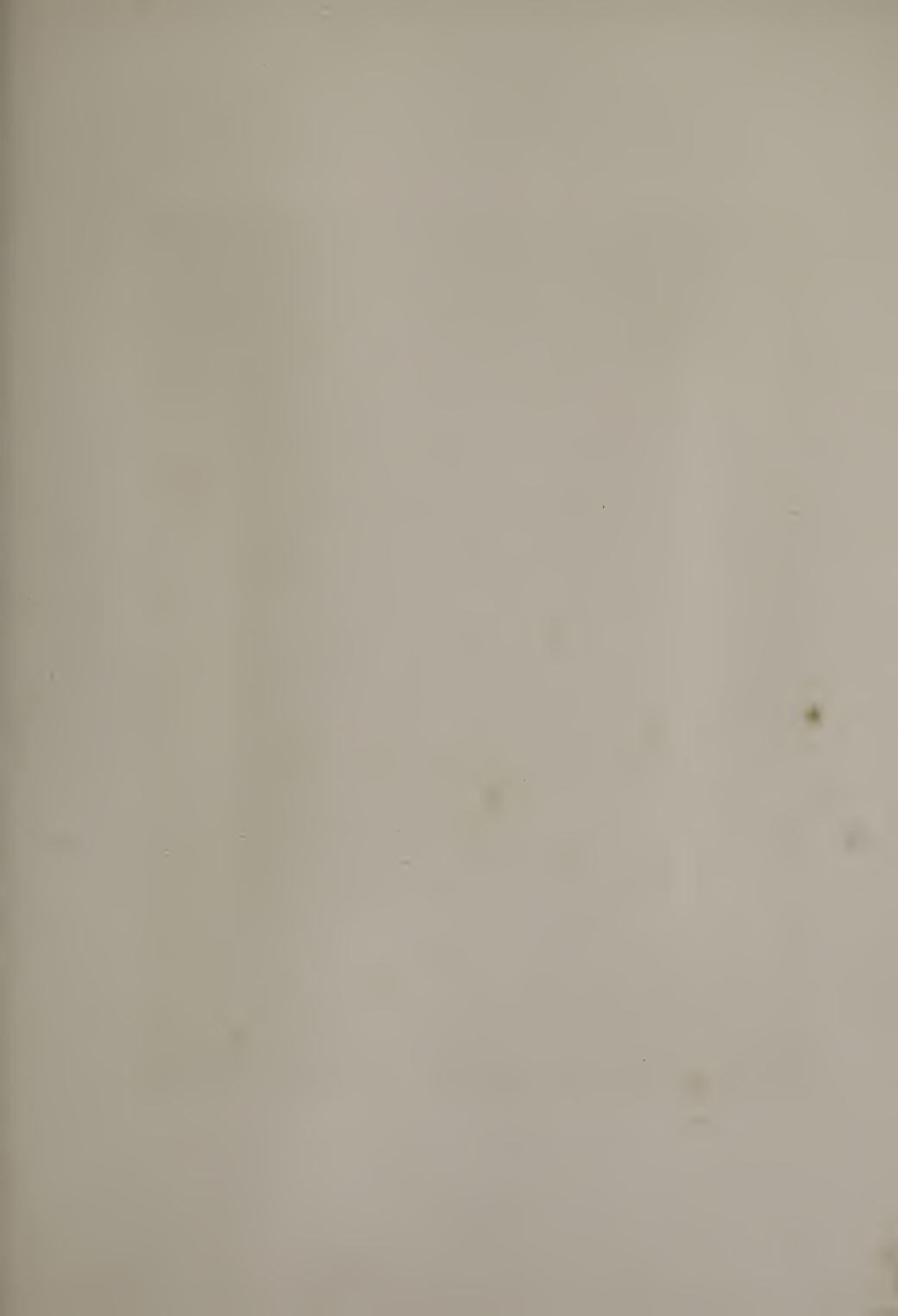
Mr. Henry Kingsley is also at present busy on a serial tale, entitled 'Mademoiselle Mathilde,' which is appearing in the pages of the 'Gentleman's Magazine;' it is a story of English life in Dorsetshire and Brittany about the close of the eighteenth century.

He has also been a frequent and industrious contributor, both anonymously and otherwise, to current periodical literature, including 'Macmillan's Magazine,' the 'North British Review,' the 'Fortnightly Review,' 'Once a Week,' the 'Argosy,' etc.

Mr. Kingsley comes of a good old Cheshire family, and one

of his ancestors fought bravely on the Parliamentary side in the civil wars, but went over with Monk and was afterwards Captain of the bodyguard to Charles II. The Kingsleys trace their descent from Ranult de Kingsley, ranger of Delamere Forest, in the County Palatine of Chester—that “seed-plot of gentry,” as it has been quaintly and most justly called—“when the Conqueror came.”

Mr. Henry Kingsley married, in July, 1864, his cousin, Miss Sarah Maria Kingsley Haslewood, daughter of the late Richard Haslewood, Esq., sometime of the Indian Navy.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards. 20, Baker Street W

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART., M.D., D.C.L. OXON.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; VICE-PRESIDENT OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY; PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION
OF GREAT BRITAIN; PHYSICIAN IN ORDINARY TO THE
QUEEN, ETC. ETC.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND is the eldest son of the late Peter Holland, Esq., of Knutsford, Cheshire, where he was born in the year 1788, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. Devoting himself to the profession of medicine, he soon became eminent, both as a practitioner and as a writer.

Among works on various branches of physical science, comparatively few have gained, by their excellence of style, breadth of outline, and popular interest, a reputation in general literature. Humboldt's 'Views of Nature,' Mrs. Somerville's 'Connection of the Physical Sciences,' and a few others, may be placed in this class, where medicine has few works to show that can rival the 'Medical Notes and Reflections' of Sir Henry Holland. Its general interest is obtained without the slightest sacrifice of scientific accuracy. It is a thoughtful work for thoughtful readers, and, while it is comparatively well known beyond the circle of those professional readers who alone can fully estimate its value, its success must be ascribed partly to the general interest of several of its topics, but chiefly to the scientific caution and sound judgment evinced throughout in the treatment of these and other subjects.

Like all truly scientific writers, Sir Henry Holland embraces in his knowledge an extensive collection of facts, and knows well how to state them in definite terms, and within their proper limitations.

This, of itself, forms the true basis of science ; but, it is only one part of the service rendered by the author to the progress of the science of medicine. From the observation of facts, he proceeds with all the caution of one well acquainted with the complexities and difficulties of medical inductions, to explore the laws to which they may be referred. He at once points out to his readers the way by which they may ascend to generalizations, and shows the liabilities to error that may attend them on that way. This characteristic caution is, perhaps, the most obviously remarkable of all the writer's merits, and may be observed wherever he treats of theories. Consequently we find that, while he admits many of the facts on which writers of less comprehensive views have founded their theories, he prefers to suggest rather than to theorize, and often refers to further investigations as necessary in order to arrive at a final induction.

This caution may be styled a negative merit ; but it is not the less important because it may be so described. Every ill-founded theory, and the discussion which it may excite before it can be set aside, may be regarded as a waste of resources and a hindrance in the way of true progress. In the abundance of the materials collected by modern researches in the physical sciences, and in the failure of many attempts to arrange these materials under general laws, there may be found reasons for recommending, especially in the present day, the study of writings which, like those under notice, afford good examples of logical precision. As a concise specimen of Sir Henry Holland's clear discrimination we may quote the following note appended to the second chapter of his 'Medical Notes and Reflections.' With reference to questions as to general types and unity of design in the organizations of various animals, he observes, "these are questions strictly within the scope of research," and then proceeds to say :—

"I have never, as already stated, seen cause to think the argument of Natural Theology at all affected by these inquiries ; even when pushed to the speculations of a primitive germ, or original unity of type. Its truth indeed is far above the reach of what, after all, are but subordinate researches, even if they could by possibility attain the proofs of what these terms express. The chain is lengthened, and its parts are connected together by new and unexpected links. But still it is a chain of designed organization throughout ; and if we simplify the first of these links, it

is but to render more wonderful the number and perfection of the varieties which are evolved in definite forms from this elementary structure. If the parts in man have all their analogies or models in lower animals; or if, according to one view proposed, we regard the several organs of the human embryo as passing through all the gradations of lower types, before reaching their perfect development in man; still the great argument remains the same. The progressive elaboration throughout all its stages is definite and designed;—the points are fixed at which each deviation has its beginning from the more common antecedent forms;—the limit of change is fixed in each particular case. If there be an argument for the unity of creation, more complete and comprehensive than another, it is that which is furnished by the recent progress of comparative anatomy; enabling the observer, by the uniformity of general laws, to predicate from a single minute part of structure all the more important generic characters of the animal to which it belongs.”

Besides its exactness of observation, suggestive treatment of facts, and logical power, the work under notice is recommended by the general interest of many of its subjects. Such are those treated of in chapter 5, on the ‘Effects of Mental Attention on Bodily Organs;’—6, ‘On Points where a Patient may judge for himself;’—15, ‘On Dreaming, Insanity, Intoxication, etc.;’—19, ‘On the Medical Treatment of Old Age;’—26, ‘On Sleep;’ and 27, ‘On the Influence of Weather in relation to Disease.’ Other chapters of less general interest, but full of instances of logical acumen, are found in 12, ‘On the Brain as a double Organ;’—28, ‘On Time as an Element in Mental Functions;’—29, ‘On Phrenology;’ and 33, ‘On the Hypothesis of Insect Life as a cause of Disease.’ To conclude our notice of this important work—it is far too full of suggestion, as well as of direct instruction, to be fairly represented by any brief review.

The clear observation and careful induction that mark the ‘Medical Notes and Reflections,’ are found in the author’s other works. In 1811, in which year he took his degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh, Dr. Holland printed a thesis on the diseases of Iceland, a country he had visited in the preceding year. In his early publication, ‘Travels in Albania, Thessaly, and Greece,’ of which a second edition appeared in 1819, his attention was partly directed to important meteorological observa-

tions to which he has referred in his later writings. The ' Chapters on Mental Physiology ' treat of subjects especially adapted to exercise the writer's judgment and discrimination, which are found, in union with the best qualities of criticism, in his ' Essays on Scientific and other subjects contributed to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews,' and collectively published in 1862. These are characteristic of the writer, both with regard to their style and their mode of treating various topics. Their tone of criticism is mild and considerate, and their general tendency is always in favour of the advancement of science and true culture. As stated in the preface, these essays were chiefly composed during rapid autumnal journeys in different parts of Europe, as well as in America, Africa, and Asia.

In the year 1840 Dr. Holland was appointed physician in ordinary to the late Prince Consort; and in 1852 physician in ordinary to the Queen. In 1853 he was raised to the dignity of a baronet. Dr. Holland married a daughter of the late Rev. Sydney Smith.



Photograph by James Edwards, 20 Park Street W.

MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, ESQ., F.S.A., ETC.

THIS gentleman, whose name is well known in connection with architecture and the fine arts generally, with which his family has long been associated, is the youngest son of the late Matthew Wyatt, Esq., one of the Metropolitan police-magistrates. Mr. Digby Wyatt was born at Rowde, near Devizes, Wilts, in the year 1820, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of his brother, Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, architect, under whom he commenced the study of his profession. Within a year he gained a prize given for the best essay on "Grecian Doric," given by the Architectural Society.

In 1844 he went abroad, on a professional tour, bringing home with him, on his return in 1846, nearly a thousand drawings from the principal monuments of architecture and decoration scattered over France, Italy, Sicily, and Germany. These comprised a series of "Specimens of the Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages," which were published in facsimile in 1848, accompanied with an "Historical Notice of the Art, founded upon papers read by the author before the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Archæological Institute, and the Society of Arts."

Through his connection with the last-named body, Mr. Wyatt began to exercise that important influence over the practical improvement of manufactures, which he has maintained successfully during the whole of his subsequent career; and was led at various times to communicate to the Society the following papers, in addition to the one already noticed on Mosaics:—"On Enamels and Enamelling;" "On Metal-Work generally;" "On the Paris Exposition of 1849;" "On Recent Improvements in Ceramic Manufactures;" "On the Industries of Italy, Ancient and Modern, as

shown at the Italian Exhibition of 1861 ;” and “An Attempt to define the Principles which should determine Form in the Decorative Arts.” The last-mentioned work formed one of the series proposed by the late Prince Consort, “On the Results of the Exhibition of 1851.”

For about two years after his return from abroad, Mr. Wyatt was closely occupied, in the intervals of his engagements as a practical architect, in writing for the press generally, upon the subjects of archæology, art, and kindred matters. In 1848 he re-arranged and decorated the Adelphi Theatre, and in 1849 he was sent down to Birmingham for the ‘Journal of Design,’ to study the Exhibition of Manufactures held at Bingley House, the immediate precursor of the Great Exhibition.

He was shortly afterwards dispatched to Paris, by the Council of the Society of Arts, to examine and report upon the Exposition held there in 1849 ; he also prepared reports of it for the ‘Times’ and other journals.

Mr. Wyatt was accompanied to Paris by Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., and was there joined by Mr. Francis Fuller, who, with Mr. J. Scott Russell, had been in communication with the Prince Consort with respect to the organization of the Great Exhibition, to be held in Hyde Park in 1851. Messrs. Cole and Fuller returned to England to arrange for starting the scheme, etc., leaving Mr. Wyatt behind them to complete the materials for an elaborate report on French experience in the matter.

On his return to London, Mr. Wyatt was nominated, by the Prince, secretary, and Messrs. Fuller and Cole, commissioners, “to ascertain the views of manufacturers and others with respect to the Great Exhibition,” and on that errand they visited and canvassed the principal seats of manufacture in the kingdom, holding public meetings in many centres of industry and skill, and gathering good assurances of support. The results of this work they carried to Balmoral, and received authority for the commencement of the enterprise. At this stage the publication of Mr. Wyatt’s report, which was most favourably received by the public and reviewed by the press, did excellent service.

In the arduous labours which preceded the appointment of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, Mr. Wyatt took an active part, and, when that was issued, he was formally confirmed in the office of Secretary to the Executive Committee, in which

capacity he continued to act until the Building Committee demanded his exclusive attention. His professional knowledge was here found eminently useful, and he was employed to superintend the works, make all the necessary contracts, regulate accounts, etc. Work amounting, in cost, to about £50,000 was designed and superintended by him as architect, under the general direction of the late Sir William Cubitt.

On the completion of the undertaking, Mr. Wyatt had the honour of receiving from Prince Albert his private gold medal, with a letter commending his services "from the beginning"; he also received a bonus of £1000, in addition to his salary from the Royal Commissioners. For the Catalogue of the Exhibition, Mr. Wyatt wrote a popular account of the construction of the building, and for the Institute of Civil Engineers, on the Council of which he was placed in the year 1856, a more elaborate account, for which he was rewarded with the Telford medal. In 1850 he formed the acquaintance of the late Mr. I. K. Brunel, who entrusted him with the duty of co-operating with him in designing the new station for the Great Western Railway at Paddington, the waiting-room for her Majesty at Windsor, and various other works.

On the opening of the Great Exhibition in 1851, Mr. Wyatt undertook, at the request of Messrs. Day and Son, an important work upon its contents. This work, 'The Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century,' in two folio volumes, with one hundred and sixty chromolithographic plates, illustrating the choicest specimens in the Exhibition, involved no mean amount of labour. While carrying it on, however, he found time to bring to a close another work, the preparation of which had been commenced many years previously, and for which, while abroad, he had made many drawings and extensive collections; this was a folio volume on 'Metal Work, and its Artistic Designs,' which was illustrated with fifty coloured plates. He also designed a memorial window in stained glass, erected in honour of Huskisson, in Chichester Cathedral, in the summer of 1852.

About the same time, Mr. Wyatt became actively interested in the Crystal Palace Company. With the late Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Owen Jones he settled the several questions connected with the designs, arrangement, etc., of the present structure at Sydenham, as well as the objects by which it should be made interesting and instructive.

In August, 1852, he started on a tour with Mr. Owen Jones, to collect works of art from the principal museums, etc., of Europe, and backed by a credit of £20,000, and credentials from the Foreign Office, met with extraordinary success. On his return, after four months' incessant labour, he started through England to collect casts of mediæval sculpture, etc. With Mr. Jones, he then set to work on the Fine Arts Courts and arrangements of the Crystal Palace, which were sufficiently completed for the opening to take place on the 3rd of June, 1854. The principal works falling exclusively under Mr. Wyatt's control, were the Queen's Screen, the Pompeian House, the Court of Christian Monuments, and the Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Italian Courts. To the latter four he prepared, in co-operation with Mr. J. B. Waring, a series of handbooks. For Messrs. Day and Son he also produced a quarto work on 'The Crystal Palace and Park,' containing twenty-three views. The Byzantine Court was partly destroyed by fire, together with the whole of the north end of the building, on the 20th of January last.

In the same year (1854), he received her Majesty's commands to restore the chancel of North Marston Church, Bucks., as a memorial to the late Mr. Neeld, from whom she had received a considerable bequest.

In 1855 Mr. Wyatt took charge of the department of English stained glass, at the Paris Universal Exhibition, for the Board of Trade; and he was also employed by the East India Company, to design and superintend the arrangements of their display. On the opening of the Exposition he was appointed, together with the late Duke of Hamilton, juror for Class 24 (furniture and decoration). The duties of the office having been discharged, he was desired to report upon the department by the English Government. This report, which was a somewhat detailed one, was subsequently published by the Board of Trade. At the close of the Exhibition, Mr. Wyatt was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour for "services rendered to industry and the arts." In the latter part of the year, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Thomas Henry Wyatt, he competed for the premiums offered to all the world by the War Department, for the best designs for model barracks, and was fortunate enough to obtain the first premium for cavalry. Since that date the two brothers have been employed by that department upon the designs for large barracks

for Nottingham, and the handsome garrison chapel lately completed at Woolwich.

In 1856 Mr. Digby Wyatt wrote an historical 'Essay on Ivory Carving,' which was published, with photographic illustrations, by the Arundel Society, for whom he also got up an exhibition, and delivered a lecture at the Crystal Palace (subsequently published) on the works of Giotto at Padua, etc. For these services he was elected one of the few Honorary Members of that Society.

Shortly after his return from Paris, Mr. Wyatt was applied to by the East India Company to co-operate with their regularly appointed architect in preparing designs for additional accommodation to be provided for their museum, then at the India House in Leadenhall Street, and on the sudden demise of that gentleman in 1856, Mr. Wyatt was appointed to the office he had held. For the Company, since that date, in addition to managing their various properties, he has executed in this country many works of considerable importance, including, in addition to their new museum, large barracks, a military hospital, extensive drainage works, a church, a riding school, drill-shed, great military store warehouses at Lambeth, etc. For India he co-operated with the late Mr. Rendel in the design of several great bridges, viz. the Saone, Keul, and the Hulohur; while for the East India Company he designed and superintended the erection in this country of an iron church, with nine hundred sittings, for Rangoon, and a general post-office, and electric telegraph station of large extent for Calcutta.

Mr. Wyatt, having realised all the estates of the old company, and effected the removal of the office of the Secretary of State in Council from the east to the west end of London, received the appointment of joint architect with Mr. George Gilbert Scott, R.A., for the new India Office, now on the point of completion under his superintendence. Amongst his numerous works for private clients, may be mentioned the restoration of the old English mansion of Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire, and extensive works at Castle Ashby, for the Marquis of Northampton; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; and the memorial arch at Chatham, erected by the corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea.

In the summer of 1856, Mr. Wyatt was invited to become Honorary Secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects,

to which he had at different times made various communications, and of which, as well as of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, he was a Fellow. This office he retained until May, 1859, when heavy professional engagements compelled him to relinquish it. In the autumn of 1856, Mr. Wyatt wrote two essays on "Renaissance," and on "Italian Ornament" for Mr. Owen Jones's magnificent work, 'The Grammar of Ornament.'

In 1861 he was sent by the Society of Arts to Florence, to report upon the Italian Exhibition of Industry. Mr. Wyatt was an exhibitor, and obtained medals and special commendation for his various designs for manufactures, etc., at the Great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862.

Among many minor contributions by Mr. Wyatt, of late years, to the bibliography of the fine arts not mentioned above, are his works 'On Metallic and on Textile Art' (quarto), as shown at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition, and 'The Art of Illuminating,' also quarto, profusely illustrated with plates printed in gold and colours.

During the last year's (1866) session of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Digby Wyatt had the honour of receiving the gold medal "annually given by the Queen to distinguished British and foreign architects, and men of science, etc." He has also been recently nominated an Honorary Member of the Royal Academies of Fine Arts in Bologna and Milan. He has just completed his labours as British juror for Class XV. of the French Exhibition of this year (Decoration, etc.), on which class, as well as on Classes XVIII. and XIX., he has been appointed "Reporter" to the British Government.



Photographed by Ernest Edwards 20 Baker Street W

SIR CHARLES FOX, KNT., C.E.

SIR CHARLES FOX, an eminent civil and consulting engineer, is the youngest of the four sons of the late Francis Fox, Esq., M.D., of Derby, who obtained a high position in the medical profession. His mother was Mary, daughter of the late Archibald Douglas, Esq., and he was born at Derby on the 11th of March, 1810.

At an early age he was articled for the medical profession to his brother, Mr. Douglas Fox, of Derby, but his natural taste for the mechanical sciences led to his giving up this profession when he was at the age of twenty. During his stay with his brother he had devoted nearly the whole of his leisure moments to the study of engineering and mechanical science; and the impression produced on his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1830, tended greatly to induce him to relinquish medicine and become an engineer.

Leaving his native town, Mr. Fox went to Liverpool, where he was for some time in the employment of Captain Ericsson. He afterwards worked on as a mechanical tutor, as a scientific assistant, and occasionally as a practical mechanic, till at length his ability and industry attracted the notice of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, through whose influence he was appointed an assistant engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company at the commencement of the construction of their line, having charge of the heavy works at Watford, and, at a later period, of those connected with the extension of the line from Camden Town to Euston Square.

Mr. Fox remained with this Company until a year after the opening of the line,—in all, five years,—when he joined the late

Mr. Bramah in forming the manufacturing and contractors' business for some time conducted under the title of Bramah, Fox, and Co., but which, on the retirement of the senior partner, changed its name to the well-known one of Fox, Henderson, and Co. Amongst the numerous works with which Sir Charles Fox has been connected are several important railways, both in Great Britain and abroad; the waterworks of Berlin; the iron bridges over the Saône, at Mâcon and Lyons; the bridge over the Medway, at Rochester; four iron bridges over the Thames; the Birmingham, Paddington, and other railway stations.

His greatest triumph of engineering skill, however, was the construction of the vast building for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox eighteen hours each day for seven weeks; and, having completed his great work, he received the honour of knighthood, along with the late Sir Joseph Paxton and Sir William Cubitt, from the Queen, at Windsor, on the 22nd of October, 1851, as an acknowledgment of their services in planning and executing the Great Exhibition building. He was subsequently employed in superintending the erection of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, a work which, it is almost superfluous to remark, presents some of the finest examples of skilful design and good execution in the world.

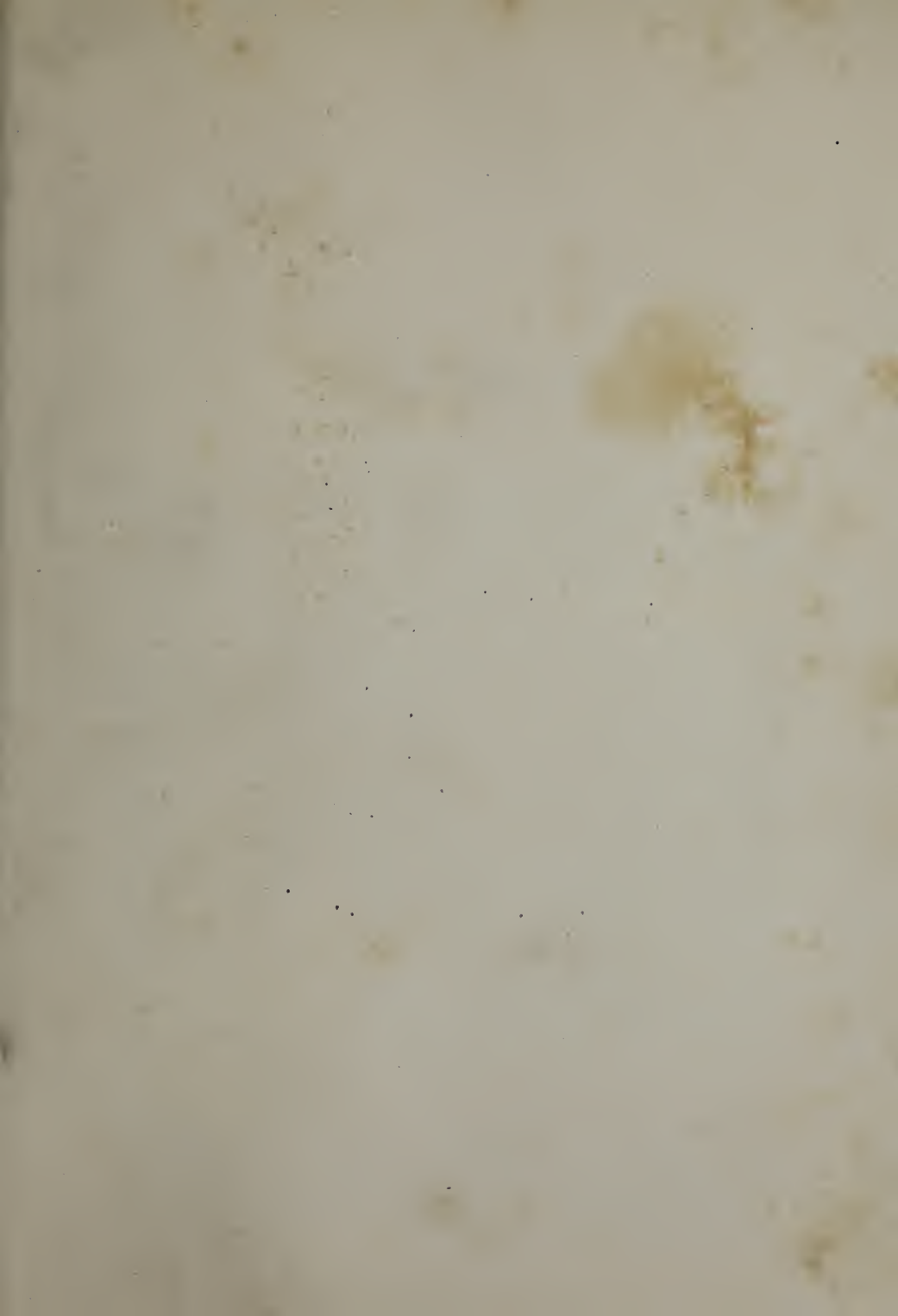
Sir Charles Fox, who is now the senior partner of the firm of Sir Charles Fox and Sons, who, as civil engineers, are largely engaged in carrying out heavy works, is a Fellow of the Society of Arts and of the Royal Asiatic Society, an original life member of the British Association, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

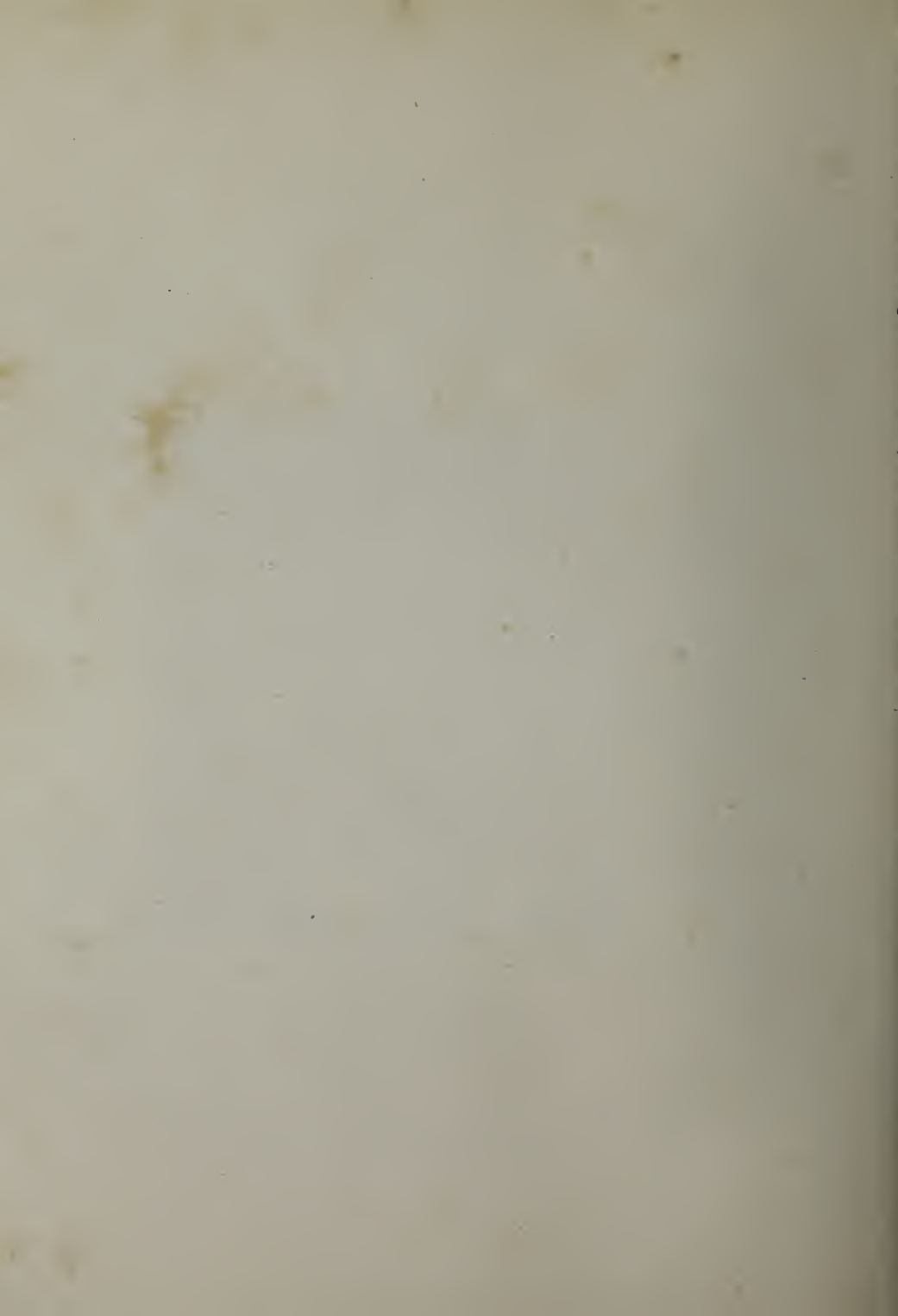
Sir Charles Fox married, in 1830, Mary, second daughter of Joseph Brookhouse, Esq., of Derby, by whom he has issue three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Mr. Charles Douglas Fox, married, in 1863, Mary, fourth daughter of Francis Wright, Esq., of Osmaston Manor, Derbyshire.





Photographed by Ernest Edwards 20 Baker Street W





JOHN TENNIEL, ESQ.

MR. JOHN TENNIEL, whose portrait figures on the opposite page, is an artist of considerable repute, more especially with reference to book illustrations. He is the son of Mr. John Baptist Tenniel, and was born in London on the 28th of February, 1820, and educated at a private school at Kensington.

At a very early age he showed a taste for the fine arts, and whilst still a youth, his first picture was exhibited and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. Mr. Tenniel studied drawing and painting in his own way, and may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful competitor in the "Cartoon Exhibition" held in Westminster Hall in 1845, gaining for his "Allegory of Justice," one of the three premiums of £200, which were awarded in that year, and which resulted in a commission to execute a fresco on the subject of St. Cecilia, in the compartment appropriated to Dryden in the Upper Waiting Hall in the new Houses of Parliament, then in course of construction. The fresco was completed in 1849; and it may not be out of place here to mention, on the authority of a recent article in the 'Art Journal,' that of the eight frescoes in the Upper Waiting Hall, Mr. Tenniel's is the only one which has borne the test of time, and which is apparently uninjured by the various influences which have tended to the destruction of the rest.

Since that period Mr. Tenniel has painted but few pictures, and these have been chiefly commissions for private collections. He made several drawings in water-colours by command of the Queen, upon such subjects as 'The Distribution of the Crimean Medals,' 'Her Majesty's Visit to the Wounded Soldiers at Chatham,' 'The Scutari Monument at the Crystal Palace,' etc. etc.;

but his attention has been mainly directed to drawing on wood, and in that manner he has illustrated, wholly or in part, many Christmas books and other works, conspicuous among which are 'Æsop's Fables,' 'Proverbial Philosophy,' 'Lalla Rookh,' 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' etc.; but the 'Lalla Rookh' is perhaps his greatest achievement in that direction. In noticing the work, 'The Times' says "The entire work is an admirable result of academic learning and poetic conception. Even the landscape accessories are in unison with the spirit in which the figure-subjects are treated; and it is due to Mr. Tenniel to allow that the entire set of illustrations is without a parallel that we can recall in English embellishment, and the greatest illustrative achievement of any single hand." The 'Daily News' also alludes to the illustrations in 'Lalla Rookh' in equal terms of praise, when it says that "While there are hundreds of draughtsmen who could have brought to this task the negative qualifications of being free from an antagonistic style, there are but few who would have undertaken it with such positive recommendations of tried ability. Indeed, looking at the sustained merit, the wonderful execution of all these designs, it is difficult to name any other artist who would have reflected greater credit upon the publishers' choice. . . . His minuteness and delicacy of finish serve him in good stead for the display of Eastern decoration. Nothing of their kind could surpass any of the beautiful traceries in these pictures; but we are far from any intention to confine our praise to such subordinate matters. The forms of men and women are outlined with singular skill; their attitudes are picturesque, their expression sweet or forcible, as occasion may require. . . . Scenes like that of the young Hindu girl, offering up her vows on the banks of the Ganges; or that of the disconsolate Peri, at the gate of Eden; or that of the Angel catching the last drop of the warrior's heart-blood; or the most lovely piece of tropical night splendour, the moonlight view of the Vale of Cashmere; cannot fail to gratify every possessor of this elegant volume. . . . In no department has any want of care been permitted to lessen the entire worth of one of the most brilliant art-books ever published." "Mr. Tenniel's illustrated 'Lalla Rookh,'" says the 'Spectator,' "places book illustration in such high rank in the hands of English artists and English publishers, that it makes us draw a deep breath of satisfaction as we look back and observe how this pitch of excellence

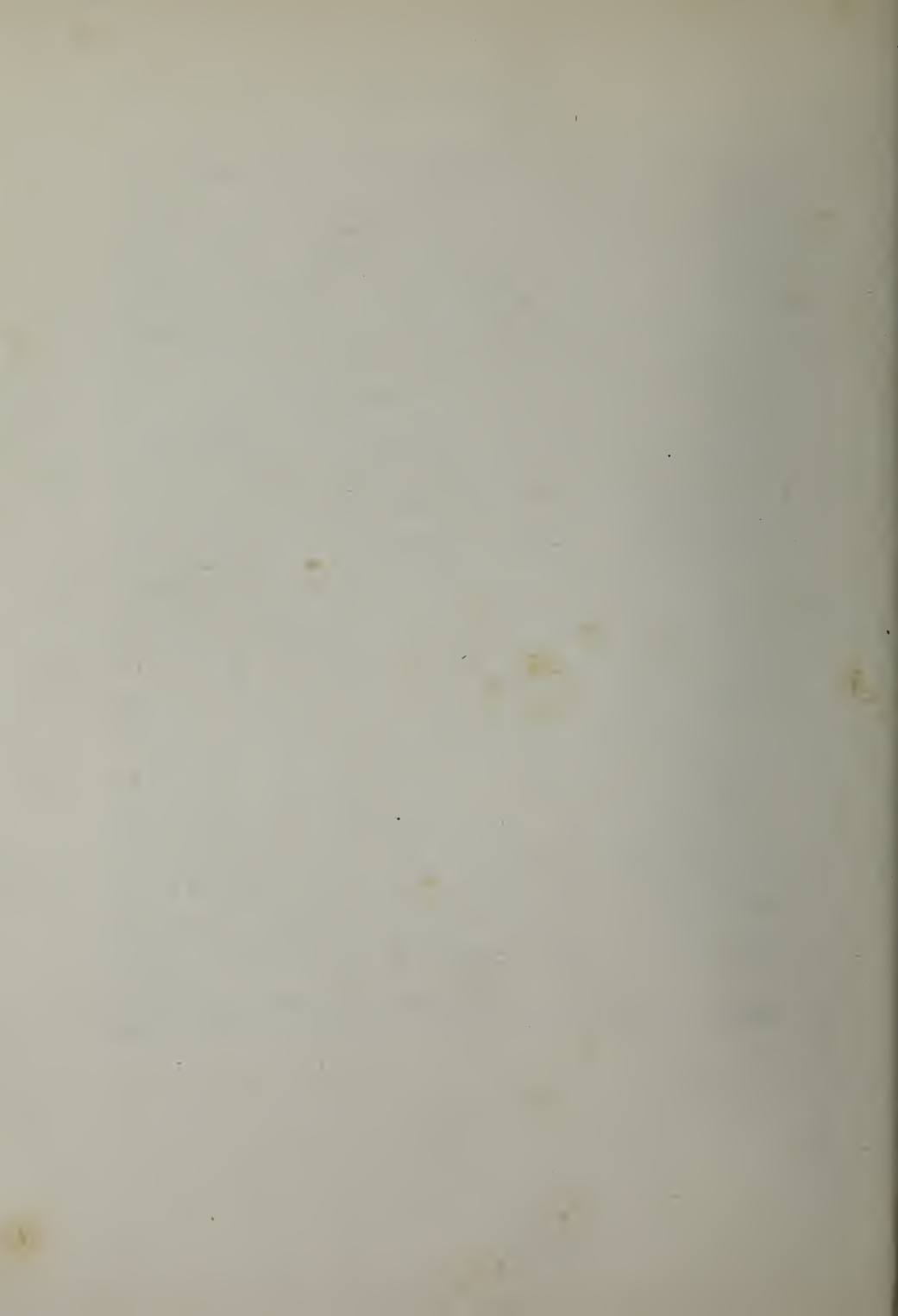
has been attained—how art of a very high order has been gradually applied in heightening the pleasure and helping the improvement ever to be derived from our rich national treasures of poetry and the drama. . . . Admirable as all these editions are, they must, we think, give place to the newest comer from Mr. J. Tenniel's hand, the 'Lalla Rookh.' . . . The rescue of Hinda, in the 'Fire-Worshippers,' is one of the most remarkable for bold design and forcible expression; and for striking beauty of composition those of the Peri succouring the hero, and watching the dying lovers in the moonlight. In the 'Veiled Prophet,' we notice that, for the first time, an English artist has caught the Persian character of head and the pliant figure of the oriental beauty of the Harem. Zelica stealing a glance at Azim, and another showing the ladies in all their idle beauty, attended by a group of Nubian slave girls, are admirable, even to suggesting the glow of rich colour from the silken shawls and jewelled ornaments, the blushing faces with dark dreamy eyes made more shadowy with the cohob, the purple tresses and the rosy fingers tipped with henna. . . . It is a most fascinating piece of art-illustration, and breathes the same spirit of poetic romance which created the poem."

In 1851 Mr. Tenniel became a member of the "staff" of 'Punch,' and from that time till now has constantly contributed to the illustration of that periodical. For several years past the political "cartoons" have been almost wholly from his pencil, and a selection from them was published in the form of a volume in 1865. In his cartoons in 'Punch,' it may be observed, Mr. Tenniel is always serious, often poetical, and occasionally approaches even to the sublime. Of the latter quality two or three memorable drawings may be specified. "The British Lion leaping in Vengeance on the Sepoy Tiger" is a splendid instance of Mr. Tenniel's faculty for drawing animals, and it is as true to animal history as it is lofty in sentiment. Speaking of this cartoon, the 'Saturday Review' says, "We never saw, nor perhaps has Mr. Tenniel seen, a lion in his leap; but the snarling, crouching, venomous prostration of the more ignoble feline is very fine." With a slight tinge of the theatrical, "Justice dealing Death-strokes on the Mutineers" is equally good; and a group of terrified Hindoo women is graceful and touching. Mr. Tenniel's highest serious effort, however, in this line, is perhaps his figure of "England waiting for the American Message," suggested by

the 'Trent' affair. The calm, melancholy, subdued dignity of the seated female figure, ready to launch the deadly shot with a concentrated massive power, conscious of justice, and almost smiling in the serenity of repose, conveys a sense of repressed sternness which admirably reflects the attitude of England. The parody of a classical subject in "Nestor-Lyndhurst haranguing the Chiefs," has been very cleverly treated by Mr. Tenniel; indeed the artist always rises with his subject, and, as in all poetical temperaments, one would judge that there is a shade of melancholy in his character; his epigram generally respects the seriousness of the situation. In his "political cartoons," Mr. Tenniel scarcely attempts to do more than to reproduce the current floating sentiment of the day. 'Punch's' politics, it has been said, are pretty nearly those of the 'Times'; Mr. Punch follows rather than leads opinion, and, like his graver contemporary, he affects to teach when he is only repeating the common thoughts of ordinary society. Mr. Tenniel's portraits are something marvellous, with just that exaggeration which is only a certain kind of idealism; and he always gives character without a spice of offensive personality. It may be added that Mr. Tenniel always contrives to give the air and manner of a gentleman to all his political characters, in whatever grotesque masquerade he may think proper to draw them.

Mr. Tenniel has also been one of the most favourite artists who have illustrated the pages of 'Once a Week,' from its commencement in 1859 down to the present time. He has, we believe, exhibited but rarely at the Royal Academy or at any of the other great public exhibitions, and his name, therefore, does not appear among the catalogues of ordinary artists. His most recent work in colour is a design for a figure of Leonardo da Vinci, to be executed in mosaic in one of the courts of the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Tenniel married in 1853, but was left a widower, without issue, in 1856.



3007-341



